HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Angela Davis Case: Some Interesting Questions

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By MORRIE RYSKIND

To professional liberals, Angela Davis is another Dreyfus. Falsely accused by racist regents of being an enemy of her country, she suffers an agonizing ordeal. But at the end, a Zola—a judge in this instance—undoes the wrong and proves her accusers the real traitors. Hallelujah!

It's bound to hit the screen with an all-star (and all-left) cast, and be hailed by liberal critics—are there any others?—as a "meaningful, relevant masterpiece." And will undoubtedly garner a few Oscars.

Yet I suggest there's more to it than meets the eye—in fact, a good bit of it assails the nostrils. In short, it smells—and raises some interesting questions.

Let's start with her appointment, at only 25, as assistant professor of philosophy at UCLA, on the recommendation of her department head, Prof. Donald Kalish, who boasts he is "left of communism."

In the Los Angeles *Tidings*, George N. Kramer notes it is rare to reach that rank without at least three years of teaching at the college level, a Ph.D. or equivalent degree, and at least one published original work.

Adds Dr. Kramer, himself a Ph.D.: "A Ph.D. candidacy presumes a minimum of two full years of graduate study. Such a candidate may teach as lecturer or instructor, but ranked as professor or even assistant professor? Not at any reputable university!"

Why were those rules waived for Miss Davis? Someone prestigious must have vouched for her ability and argued persuasively in order for the philosophy department to grant her the post. (It did so by a split vote, with some members abstaining.)

But one thing is clear. The advocate made no mention of Miss Davis' being a Communist party member—or the vote might have gone the other way.

UCLA philosophy professor Dr. Donald Kalish, left, recommended the appointment of Communist party member Angela Davis. The Davis case has been acclaimed by ultra-liberals as a victory for "academic freedom"—but columnist Ryskind wonders whose academic freedom?

He may not have known? How could he have delved deep enough into her background to vouch for her scholarship and not discovered her CP membership, which she never bothered to hide?

I agree it is irrelevant that at San Diego she studied under Dr. Herbert Marcuse, the Marxist who advocates "vociferous dissent and resistance to the point of subversion." Not all of Marcuse's students become Marxists any more than those who study under Kalish adopt his notions—even though they may appear to do so on term papers in order to get a good mark.

But the Davis backer might have had a qualm or two when noting that she had been part of a San Diego activist group which seized one of the college buildings "in protest." Unless, of course, he approved such action.

But surely some UCLA profs asked, as is customary, "What has she been doing lately?" And simple honesty would have required that they be told she had been lecturing on the glories of Castro's Cuba, to which she had been a frequent visitor without benefit of hijacking.

The fact remains that none of this was revealed to the school administration when Miss Davis' name was presented. And I suggest such evasion is hardly consistent with the "free inquiry" Dr. Kalish hails.

When the regents stopped accreditation of her courses—and while her case was still before the court—Miss Davis still exuded confidence. She appeared as the main speaker at a Communist party rally; and, in interviews, took the position that the unqualified "academic freedom" she demanded should not be given to racists—a word she uses for all who disagree with her.

That last statement is strikingly similar to one made by Jerry Pacht in 1947. Questioned about addressing a Communist front group, he testified he was not a member. Would he have spoken had he known it was to Communists? "I don't inquire into the political views of anyone." Would it have mattered if it were the Bund? "It certainly would!"

In July 1968 the same Mr. Pacht chaired a panel discussion of the National Lawyers Guild. I take it he didn't inquire about the organization, which government investigative bodies have called a Red front.

But who is this Jerry Pacht and what has he to do with Miss Davis? Why, he is the Superior Court judge whose decision reproved the regents and restored Miss Davis to full standing at UCLA.

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Why Was She Hired?

Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*

Some observations on education:

The true purpose of intellectual freedom is to link up student dissatisfaction with real, concrete struggles for social reform off campus.

Socialism alone can solve the problems created by capitalism for its own sustenance.

When freedom of thought leads to active resistance, capitalism denies this right. It is up to us to push these freedoms to their very limit.

We have to fight these proponents of selective democracy and expose the limits of bourgeois democracy.

Are these the words of Marx, Stalin or Mao?

None of the three. The remarks were made by Angela Davis, UCLA philosophy professor, speaking at a fund-raising dinner in Santa Monica for the *People's World*, the Communist party newspaper.

It is the same Miss Davis who was fired by the Board of Regents, because she is a Communist. She is permitted to teach—and for credit under a recent ruling by Chancellor Charles E. Young—while her case is under consideration in the courts. She won the first round when a Superior Court judge ruled the regents could not discharge her because of her Communist affiliations. The regents are appealing.

The Communist party is dedicated, as Miss Davis boasts she is, to destroying our form of government. She says she intends to advocate her beliefs in the classroom. There can be no doubt about her inability to teach objectively. The big question in most taxpayers' minds is, how did she obtain a position at an institution which prides itself in promoting academic freedom and objectivity?

NEWSPAPER

'Anti-Moratorium'

Patriotic Celebrations Urged for Veterans Day, November 11

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Capital Briefs

● President Nixon continues to come under heavy fire from Republicans because of his failure to turn out the **Kennedy-Johnson holdovers**. "They're still everywhere you turn," remarked one GOP politico last week, adding for emphasis, "They're in the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department, everywhere." One prime example being bruited about Washington concerns the case of Joseph Robertson, assistant secretary of agriculture in charge of its vast administrative affairs and personnel. Robertson still remains in office despite the fact that he had been involved in political preference for big-time manipulator Billie Sol Estes, the first major scandal of the Kennedy-Johnson Administration. Robertson, in fact, had recommended placing Estes on an important advisory committee on government cotton long after he had been apprised of the deals which eventually landed Estes in prison.

● President Nixon has been most remiss in his failure to **clean up the State Department**, as he swore to do in his campaign. While the Kennedy regime systematically rooted out Republicans and neutrals, says reporter Ray Cromley, "only five Nixon men have been named to the top jobs at State."

● **W. Averell Harriman** has condemned organizers of the "New Mobilization Committee" who are staging massive demonstrations November 14-15. The former ambassador, himself a critic of U.S. involvement, said that some leaders of the New Mobilization Committee are "people I don't like, people who stand for the violent overthrow of the government, people who carry flags for North Viet Nam."

● Sen. **Gordon Allott** (R.-Colo.) called last week for a Justice Department probe into the relations between Hanoi and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. Allott, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said the investigation could indicate that New Mobe's leaders are violating the Logan Act, which prohibits private dealings with foreign powers. Allott referred specifically to David Dellinger and Rennie Davis, members of the "Chicago 8," and attorney William Kunstler, who was in Paris last week negotating with the enemy on the release of American prisoners of war.

● As expected, **Adlai E. Stevenson III** has thrown his hat into the ring as a Democratic candidate for the Illinois Senate seat previously held by the late Sen. Everett Dirksen. The 39-year-old Stevenson, currently state treasurer and the best Democratic vote-getter in the state in recent elections, is expected to have minimal primary opposition. On the Republican side, Sen. Ralph T. Smith, appointed to fill out Dirksen's term, is expected to get a rugged primary challenge from William Rentschler, who was President Nixon's campaign manager in the state in 1968. Former White House aide John Sears is expected to help out with the Rentschler bid.

● **Juan Bosch** was lauded by U.S. liberals after he had been ousted as head of the Dominican Republic in a military coup in 1963 because of his Communist ties, but last week the hero of Senators Fulbright, McCarthy, et al., was once again demonstrating his support of the Reds by paying a friendly visit to Hanoi.

● The evidence seems to grow that **Mary Jo Kopechne**, who was killed when Sen. Teddy Kennedy plunged off the Chappaquiddick bridge, was alive for some time after the accident. Not only has this been the contention of skindiver John Farrar, who recovered Mary Jo's body from the submerged car, but the same opinion has been offered by Dr. Werner Spitz, deputy chief medical examiner for Maryland and an expert on drowning cases. Spitz argued in the autopsy procedings that Mary Jo did, in fact, drown, but not right away. The pinkish froth around her nose, he stressed, indicated that she "remained alive for a certain time" while the car was under water. "She breathed, that girl," Spitz insisted.

● President **Paul Newman?** The Hollywood star, who caught the political bug while campaigning for Eugene McCarthy last year, told a TV audience recently, "I am seriously thinking about running for President." On the other hand, Newman indicated he may move to England: "I have a big problem about living in America. There is a certain kind of insanity prevailing here. We may move [to England]."

● Former United Nations Ambassador **Arthur Goldberg**, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's possible opponent in 1970, has been running ahead of the governor in a poll commissioned by Rocky himself.

● Sen. **Eugene McCarthy** (D.-Minn.) indicated last week that he has not "closed the door" on running for the Senate next year as an independent peace candidate from New York. McCarthy has firmly decided against running for re-election from Minnesota (leaving the door open for Hubert Humphrey's return), but the idea of a New York candidacy intrigues him.

● Paul Keyes, chief writer and co-producer of Rowan and Martin's top TV series, "**Laugh-In**," has quit the show, apparently because he feels it's been too "anti-Nixon."

● Communist saboteurs and propagandists are plotting the eventual **takeover of Puerto Rico**, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee charged recently. In testimony released last week, a top Puerto Rican police official, Luis M. Trinidad, identified the Castro-backed Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI) as responsible for arson and terrorism. MPI Chairman Juan Mari Bras has vowed: "Just as imperialism uses Puerto Rico as a bridgehead for its penetration into Latin America, so will the MPI offer itself as a bridge over which world revolution can penetrate into the U.S."

● Vice President **Spiro Agnew**'s mail is running 4 to 1 in favor of his sharp comments about the recent "peace" demonstrations and the "effete corps of impudent snobs" that egg them on.

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SALT: A Nuclear Munich?

It hasn't been noted by the press, but none other than former Secretary of State Dean Acheson has warned of the great perils that face the free world in the upcoming Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

ACHESON

To be opened November 17 in Helsinki, Finland, the talks have been heralded in much of the press and by liberal politicians as the promise of a new dawn for mankind, but Acheson throws cold water on such sugary dreams.

The "forthcoming nuclear arms limitation talks," stressed Acheson in a Milwaukee speech recently, could actually turn into a "Munich."

"One can easily see," he emphasized, "the advantage to the Soviet Union and the lethal danger to the United States in an agreement that would bind the open and public American society to nuclear parity with the Soviet Union without opening the closed and secret Soviet society to far more inspection and oversight than it has ever been willing to grant in 20 years of discussion of the subject."

The chances for real success in the discussions, stated Acheson, "must be almost infinitesimal, yet the lure of them to negotiaters and the danger of falling into their own bear trap is substantial. Until Communist society becomes more civilized and reliable, the risks of improvident agreement, like those of continuous Russian roulette, are uninsurable, and perhaps greater than those created by no agreement at all."

The risks seem even greater when we add another consideration, Acheson maintained: "Currently the Soviet Union greatly surpasses Western Europe in intermediate-range ballistic missiles and conventional forces. That threat that this superior power might impose Soviet demands on Western Europe, as it has on Eastern Europe, has been offset by the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty and the presence in Europe of substantial United States conventional forces as a practical guarantee of U.S. strategic nuclear support.

"If, however, Soviet and American intercontinental nuclear power were neutralized by agreement to maintain parity leaving Soviet intermediate-range and conventional power unchallengeable, the balance of power in Europe would be so openly and notoriously upset that the imbalance might be as great and could be as decisive as it was after Munich. Not that war would be inevitable, but Soviet domination *would* be if American intervention should be foreclosed."

Acheson's warnings, it is noted, come at the very time United States intelligence information reveals a rapid build-up of Soviet strategic strength.

Intelligence reports show, for instance, that the Soviet Union has in place, or going into place, about 1,350 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), roughly 300 more land-based units than the United States and 150 more than reported by American officials last spring. The Russians are also testing a new medium-range ballistic missile, installing more long-range radars suitable to use with anti-missile defenses and testing advanced anti-ballistic missiles (ABMs).

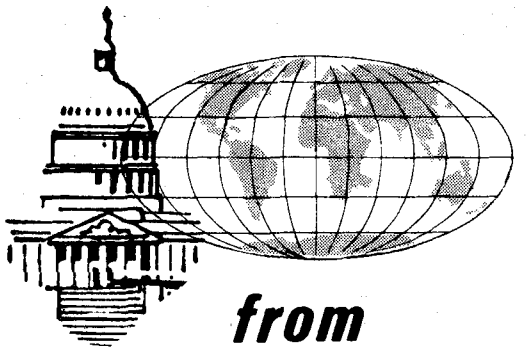
"They just keep building up all along the line," one Pentagon officer was quoted in the New York *Times* last week. "You'd think they didn't have money constraints. It's not a crash program in any area, but a sustained, high-quality, impressive effort."

In the wake of all this, many hard-nosed diplomats are more distressed than ever at what they consider to be the "soft" disarmament team the U.S. has decided to send abroad (see *Human Events*, July 5, page 4).

All members of the delegation so far announced also served the Johnson Administration, including Gerard C. Smith and Philip J. Farley, who run the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Smith, as *Human Events* has pointed out in the past, has been described as less than hard nosed in the area of arms control. According to one source, who has worked with Smith, he was privately opposed to the ABM system that President Nixon maintained was vital to U.S. security. Another source who knows Smith also considers him a "soft-liner."

Dr. Harold Brown, another part of the SALT negotiation team, is believed to have views very similar to his former Pentagon boss, Robert McNamara. In running the Pentagon, McNamara implemented a number of unilateral disarmament policies on the grounds that the United States did not want to "provoke" the Soviets.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

Career diplomat Llewellyn Thompson, still another member of the SALT team, has long been criticized by U.S. diplomats for being an ardent advocate of Soviet appeasement.

And member Paul Nitze is felt to have an "erratic" attitude towards the Soviets, though diplomatic sources stress he has always been "tough" in regard to possible Soviet aggression in Europe.

But Nitze has also expressed some rather weird views on nuclear disarmament. On April 28, 1960, he delivered a speech to the Asilomar conference of military officials in California in which he stunned members of the audience when he said: "The actions I propose are the following . . . that we multilateralize the command of our retaliatory system making SAC [Strategic Air Command] a NATO command and that we inform the United Nations that NATO will turn over ultimate power of decision on the use of these systems to the General Assembly of the United Nations."

Nitze has tried many times to explain this speech away, but he also admitted in 1963 to members of the Democratic Study Group—a band of liberal lawmakers in the House—that he was "very proud" of the speech. He later modified this to say he was proud of "certain elements" in it, but just what elements have not been revealed. Observers of Nitze over the years say he has also favored a number of unilateral disarmament moves by the U.S. for the purpose of "encouraging" the Soviets to disarm.

Thus there is real fear in diplomatic circles that Acheson might prove to be all too right. The SALT talks, in short, might very well end in disaster.

M&M's Mischief

Unless the Administration begins to flex its muscles, Congress may very well remove Red trade policy from the President's hands and pass legislation promoting the sales of U.S. strategic items to Communist nations—a position the Administration vigorously opposed just five months ago.

Appearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee this June, Warren Nutter, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, stressed that existing restrictions on exports of strategic goods to Communist countries should be maintained because "we surely do not want to strengthen the military power of those countries that have proclaimed their hostile intention toward us."

Nutter pointedly stated that "we cannot avoid reckoning with the added cost of defense that accompanies such lowering of restrictions on trade in items of strategic significance."

Yet right now Congress is leaning toward the passage of the "Mondale-Muskie" measure (HR 4293), an amendment to the 1949 Export Control Act that would torpedo vital anti-Red trade restrictions.

As passed by the Senate (see *Human Events* last week, page 4), the M & M bill 1) declares it to be U.S. policy to *encourage* trade with Communist countries; 2) eliminates any reference to controlling trade in goods of "economic" significance, the export of which could be detrimental to U.S. national security; 3) declares that controls should be eliminated on goods that could be obtained elsewhere; and 4) directs the Office of Export Control to start eliminating items not of direct military significance that could be obtained elsewhere.

The M & M measure emasculated the executive's ability to stop strategic trade with the Soviets in other ways as well. Under the existing Export-Control Act, which the President would like to see extended just as is, an American businessman must prove that a particular item on the U.S. "positive" list of some 1,300 items has inconsequential strategic value before the Department of Commerce will grant a license for its shipment.

The M & M bill, on the other hand, puts the burden of proof on the executive. The President, in fact, must not only prove that every item he wishes to bar from sale to the Soviets is strategic, but he must offer a detailed justification for his decision. Yet by neatly scrapping the more rigid definitions of just what is strategic, the M & M bill makes proof very difficult to come by.

According to top trade experts, the Mondale-Muskie measure will open up the way for massive Soviet purchases of high-quality American machine tools, computers and superior quality goods vital to the USSR's war machine. Some estimate that under the bill as many as 1,100 of the 1,300 items now considered strategic could be shipped to the Soviets without the need of a license.

The Senate bill, moreover, could easily become law if some drastic steps are not taken by the executive to prevent its adoption by Congress.

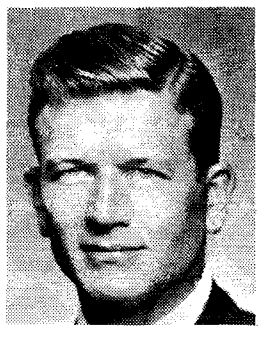
This is the legislative situation: The House on October 16 passed a bill extending the authoriy of the current Export Control Act with most of the anti-Red trade restrictions intact. The Senate, however, passed the Mondale-Muskie measure, so the Export Control Act will have to be ironed out in conference.

But insiders fear the House conferees, all Red trade advocates, will adopt the Senate measure as their own. Such zealous promoters of Red trade as Representatives Thomas Ashley (D.-Ohio), Henry Reuss (D.-Wis.) and Chester Mize (R.-Kan.) comprise the House conferees.

Thus unless the Administration decides to crack the whip, it will soon be saddled with a law pushing strategic trade with the Soviets without any concessions from the Communists whatsoever.

'72 Lindsay-Muskie Ticket?

Sophisticated political observers continue to predict that Mayor John Lindsay, win or lose that New York mayoralty contest November 3, will eventually completely slip his Republican colors to become a full-fledged Democrat. Should he win by a healthy margin, as the New York *Daily News* poll suggests, it is highly likely, say these observers, that the liberals will start booming him for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.



LINDSAY

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"Destiny's Tot" has already replaced Teddy Kennedy as the matinee idol of a number of liberals and a come-from-behind win in New York could conceivably start his presidential bandwagon rolling—but this time in the Democratic party.

Since his loss of the GOP nomination, Lindsay's mayoralty drive has not only been fueled by liberal Democrats, but has been largely directed by Kennedyites. Virtually the entire top senatorial staff of the late Bobby Kennedy, notes columnist Victor Riesel, is behind some desk in the mayor's Fifth Avenue headquarters. Among those working for the mayor are Earl Graves, Bobby's former administrative assistant; Peter Edelman, RFK's former legislative assistant; Adam Walinsky, also one of RFK's ex-legislative aides, and one-time Bobby speechwriter Jeff Greenfield.

Other Kennedyites aiding the Lindsay cause: William Vanden Heuvel, still close to Teddy and brother-in-law Steve Smith, Justin Feldman, Bobby's senatorial campaign coordinator, and Nicholas Katzenbach, assistant to Bobby in Bobby's attorney general days.

Riesel says many believe there's no room for Lindsay to rise in the Republican party. To run for the Senate next year would betray his fellow peacenik, Sen. Charles Goodell. Bucking Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in the state's gubernatorial primary would be suicide. To wait for Javits to retire at the end of his term in 1974, says Riesel, "is to underestimate Jack's sense of history and eternal youth." And to stay on as mayor of New York, "this city of eternal garbage and chain-reaction crises, would be to risk a nervous system for which no one yet has developed a transplant technique."

So, in the tradition of Averell Harriman, Wayne Morse and Henry Wallace, Lindsay may very well go Democratic.

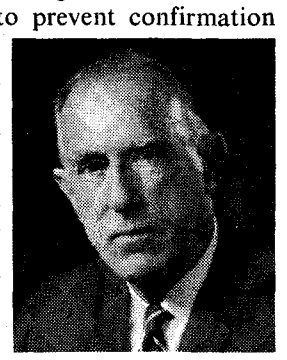
If he does, many believe he will become the new fixation of the Kennedy claque. Already one close Kennedy aide in Washington is betting that the '72 Democratic ticket will be Lindsay-Muskie. As a possible foretaste of things to come, Mrs. Robert Kennedy accompanied the mayor last week in one of his campaign tours through the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

• In his desperate re-election effort, Mayor Lindsay has reported spending four times as much as either of his two major rivals. Running on the Liberal and Independent lines, Lindsay has filed statements with the Board of Elections showing that he has spent over $1.6 million, as compared to just $398,000 spent by Democrat Mario Procaccino and $383,000 by Republican-Conservative John Marchi.

Some campaign costs Lindsay hasn't even listed. Marchi's campaign manager, Dominick DiCarlo, for instance, revealed that Lindsay had sent a letter to 200,000 retired city employes telling them he would sponsor a bill providing cost-of-living increases for all retired employes at the 1970 session of the state legislature. The letters were sent on the stationery of the mayor's office and stamped by City Hall postage meters. Cost to the city taxpayers for this obvious bit of campaigning: $20,000.

Curb on Union Politics?

Today organized labor is putting all the muscle it can muster behind the drive to prevent confirmation of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court. Last year, according to Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.), Big Labor used its political and financial power in a similarly unethical manner and successfully prevented the extradition from the U.S. of a Canadian labor goon charged with perjury.



FANNIN

This case involved Harold Banks, a U.S. citizen active with the Seafarers' Union in Canada and who was charged by the Ottawa government with conspiracy to commit assault during a bitter waterfront war between rival unions. Banks was released on $25,000 bail and immediately fled to this country.

Canada asked American officials to apprehend fugitive Banks and have him returned to face a perjury charge, charges of assault not being covered by the extradition treaty between our two countries. Banks was arrested and bound over for return to Canada by the U.S. commissioner in Brooklyn.

Then, suddenly, Secretary of State Dean Rusk ruled that Banks was not to be returned. Press and public were stunned. Questions were asked, but no answers were forthcoming from the State Department.

Now Sen. Fannin believes he has found the answers to Rusk's refusal to have labor goon Banks extradited. On Dec. 26, 1967, the secretary of state received two urgent messages, one from Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, the other from AFL-CIO President George Meany. Both urged Rusk to reject Canada's request for Banks' extradition.

Soon after Rusk bowed to the wishes of these two powerful men, both pro-labor, another event took place, Sen. Fannin revealed. The Seafarers International Union began to pour money into the campaign war chests of the Democrats. "Five-thousand-dollar checks began pouring into various Democratic presidential campaign committees around the country until the total contribution amounted to $100,000—which was reached within a few days. . . .No one denies it—least of all the union leaders involved."

(For the record, the Seafarers' International Union has long been one of the heaviest labor contributors to political campaigns, as well as a major bankroller of the AFL-CIO's political operation, COPE. This last factor was obviously not lost on George Meany when he pleaded to Rusk for Banks' safety.)

Now that he has uncovered the Meany and Wirtz correspondence to Rusk—letters denied him at the time—and the fact of the $100,000 in political contributions to Democratic candidates as a "payoff," Sen. Fannin has asked Secretary of State William P. Rogers to review the Banks case and see if Rusk's decision should be overturned. So far, however, Fannin has received little more cooperation from the supposedly "Nixon State Department" than he did from its predecessor.

But, says the Arizona solon, "I think I know why. I am afraid that 'holdovers,' some of the people left over [in the State Department] from the previous Administration, are anxious to keep their skirts clean on this issue. I am afraid that the secretary is a victim of some leftovers who are giving him poor advice."

Fannin's main concern, however, is not to "get" Harold Banks or to embarrass the State Department. His ambition is to reform the tax laws so that organized labor no longer enjoys the privileged position which currently allows it to use members' dues money to buy the freedom of people like Banks—or to launch propaganda assaults against honorable men like Clement Haynsworth.

In an effort to curb this runaway power, Fannin unsuccessfully tried to tack on an amendment to the tax reform measure which was reported out of the Senate Finance Committee late last week. Unions, Fannin said in introducing his amendment in committee, "should have to abide by the same rule of 'no politics' as applied to all other tax-exempt organizations. . . .Plainly and simply, [my amendment] would require that unions abide by the same statutes that presently apply to other tax-exempt organizations."

The Fannin amendment lost on an 8-to-8 tie vote in committee. Fannin, who was counting on Sen. Herman Talmadge (D.-Ga.) to support his amendment, was bitterly disappointed when Talmadge refused to show up for the vote. The Georgian, it was learned, had purposely ducked the issue for fear of union reprisals back home. The Arizona senator, however, will offer his amendment once again when the tax reform measure comes before the full Senate.

Court's 'Instant Integration' Order

Nixon Administration officials were considered less than happy with that "instant integration" decision handed down by the Supreme Court last week. The unsigned 8-to-0 ruling, joined in by the President's choice for chief justice, Warren Burger, not only struck down the President's "go-slow" desegregation strategy, but appears to have given added leverage to the civil rights crusaders by breaking new legal ground.

While liberals hailed the decision, a number of conservatives were wary. Far from aiding the civil rights movement, some feared, the new decision will actually play into the hands of extremists on both sides of the issue and may speed the abandonment of the white-supported public shcool system in the South. Thus the cause of both education and integration may suffer.

The seeds of this new court decision go back three months. On August 19, two weeks before government integration plans were to go into effect in 33 Mississippi districts, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch persuaded the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to delay enforcement on the grounds that this would create "chaos and confusion" in the school districts. But the High Court reversed the postponement granted by the 5th Circuit in these two key paragraphs:

". . .the Court of Appeals should have denied all motions for additional time because continued operation of segregated schools under a standard of allowing 'all deliberate speed' for desegregation is no longer constitutionally permissible.

"Under explicit holdings of this court the obligation of every school district is to terminate dual school systems at once and to operate now and hereafter only unitary schools."

The full consequences of this judicial verdict cannot yet be measured, but legal experts believe the opinion would mean "instant integration" for all Southern, and some Northern, school districts that have not complied with the 1954 school desegregation ruling. To effect such a plan, furthermore, would probably necessitate massive busing projects and more dictatorial edicts from Washington to local school districts.

The verdict may also have significant political impact for the Administration. Third-party candidate George Wallace is already trying to exploit the situation. Though Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) has said that the "President stood with the South" on this issue, Wallace has tried to fasten the blame of the Supreme Court's verdict on Nixon. The President, he indicated last week in Jackson, Miss., should somehow have been able to prevent the Supreme Court from ruling in the fashion in which it did.

House Illinois GOP Backs Crane

Every member of the Illinois Republican House delegation, including GOP Whip Leslie Arends and House Republican Conference Chairman John Anderson, has given his wholehearted backing to the candidacy of Dr. Philip M. Crane, the hard-charging conservative professor who recently captured the GOP nomination for Congress in Illinois' 13th Congressional District (Crane for Congress Committee: 845 Pine St., Winnetka, Ill. 60093). The support was extended Crane in a "Dear Phil" note signed by the Illinois Republican House members on October 27.

CRANE

Crane, an established conservative leader who was director of research in 1964 for the Illinois Goldwater organization, handily won the nomination for the House seat vacated by former Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, who left to assume directorship of the Office of Economic Opportunity (see *Human Events,* October 18, page 4).

"We, the Illinois Republican House Delegation," the letter said in part, "congratulate you on your nomination for Congress. . .and offer our collective and individual support in the election. We are looking forward to your augmenting the size of our delegation after November 25th.

"Along with Senators Percy and Smith, we believe it is essential that the Republican party retain the 13th District seat."

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Nixon Nixes LBJ Land Grab

The Nixon Administration has thwarted a $2-million "land grab" engineered by Lyndon Johnson in the closing days of his regime. Details of the scheme were exposed last week by the indefatigable Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.).

WILLIAMS

Late last October, Williams revealed, a special White House meeting was called to arrange a federally financed "innovative nursing home" in Austin, the President's business and political base.

Twenty-six acres of federally owned land would be given to a group of Austin civic leaders, it was decided at the meeting. The land had been appraised at more than $2 million by government appraisers, but when the transfer took place the valuation was reduced to $642,000—"to make the give-away appear less odorous," Williams said.

In December the land was declared surplus and given to the Austin Geriatrics Center, Inc., a "non-profit corporation" headed by J. C. Kellum, Frank C. Erwin Jr., and Roy A. Butler, all Johnson cronies. Kellum heads the Johnson radio-TV empire; Erwin is a former Democratic national committeeman; and Butler is a powerful Austin businessman.

On December 10, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Wilbur Cohen personally delivered the deed to the Texas group. To obtain financing from the Federal Housing Administration, the group then used the land, which had cost them nothing, as collateral for $8.6 million in low-interest Federal Housing Administration loans.

HEW lawyers vigorously protested the legality of the loans, but were overruled. "White House pressure was on," Williams explained, "and no pressure attention was paid to any of these adverse reports."

Cohen issued instructions to "ship the whole package. . .we will get a man on a plane to Texas to sign before January 20 [the last day of the Johnson Administration.]." On January 20, two federally guaranteed loans totalling $8.6 million were approved.

"Here we had the government in cash grants and free land, furnishing collateral for their own loans," Williams noted.

A day after Williams' speech, HEW announced that it had demanded return of the federal land from the Austin group. The department said that Johnson's pals were not "legally eligible" to receive the land because they did not have the proper tax-exempt status.

And the Federal Housing Administration revealed that it had stopped loans to the project in August. A review determined that it was not "economically feasible," said a spokesman. In Texas, neither Johnson nor his cronies had any comment.

Agnew Sticks to His Guns

Vice President Spiro Agnew, who was praised by President Nixon last week for having "done a great job" in the present Administration, slashed sharply at the Moratorium leaders and the new street radicals again last week, this time in a GOP fund-raising effort in Harrisburg, Pa. (For more on the vice president, see page 9.) Agnew's talk, attended by GOP Senate liberals Hugh Scott and Richard Schweiker, was reported to have been interrupted frequently with loud bursts of applause. A condensation of his speech follows.

A little over a week ago I took a rather unusual step for a vice president. . .I said something. . . . I criticized those who encouraged government by street carnival and suggested it was time to stop the carousel.

It appears that by slaughtering a sacred cow I triggered a holy war. I have no regrets. I do not intend to repudiate my beliefs, recant my words, or run and hide.

Last week I was lambasted for my lack of "mental and moral sensitivity." I say that any leader who does not perceive where persistent street struggles are going to lead this nation lacks mental acuity. And any leader who does not caution this nation on the danger of this direction lacks moral strength.

I believe in constitutional dissent. . . . I believe in legal protest within the constitutional limits of free speech, including peaceful assembly and the right of petition. But I do not believe that demonstrations, lawful or unlawful, merit my approval or even my silence where the purpose is fundamentally unsound.

In the case of the Viet Nam Moratorium, the objective announced by the leaders—immediate unilateral withdrawal of all our forces from Viet Nam—was not only unsound but idiotic. The tragedy was that thousands who participated wanted only to show a fervent desire for peace, but were used by the political hustlers who ran the event.

It is worth remembering that our country's Founding Fathers wisely shaped a constitutional Republic, not a pure democracy. The representative government they contemplated and skillfully constructed never intended that elected officials should decide crucial questions by counting the number of bodies cavorting in the streets. . . .

Ironically, it is neither the greedy nor the malicious, but the self-righteous who are guilty of history's worst atrocities. Society understands greed and malice and erects barriers of law to defend itself from these vices. But evil cloaked in emotional causes is well-disguised and often undiscovered until it is too late.

We have just such a group of self-proclaimed saviours of the American soul at work today. Relentless in their criticism of intolerance in America, they themselves are intolerant of those who differ with their views. . . .

Think about it. Small bands of students are allowed to shut down great universities. Small groups of dissidents are allowed to shout down political candidates. Small cadres of professional protesters are allowed to jeopardize the peace efforts of the President of the United States.

It is time to question the credentials of their leaders. And, if in questioning we disturb a few people, I say it is time for them to be disturbed. If, in challenging, we polarize the American people, I say it is time for a positive polarization.

For too long we have accepted superficial categorization—young versus old; white versus black; rich versus poor. Now it is time for an alignment based on principles and values shared by all citizens regardless of age, race, creed, or income. This, after all, is what America is all about.

America's pluralistic society was forged on the premise that what unites us in ideals is greater than what divides us as individuals. Our political and economic institutions were developed to enable men and ideas to compete in the marketplace on the assumption that the best would prevail. Everybody was deemed equal, and by the rules of the game they could become superior.

The rules were clear and fair: in politics, win an election; in economics, build a better mousetrap. And as time progressed, we added more referees to assure equal opportunities and provided special advantages for those whom we felt had entered life's arena at a disadvantage.

The majority of Americans respect these rules. . .*and with good reason.* Historically, they have served as a bulwark to prevent totalitarianism, tyranny and privilege. . .the Old World spectres which drove generations of immigrants to American sanctuary. Pragmatically, the rules of America work. This nation and its citizens—collectively and individually—have made more social, political and economic progress than any civilization in world history.

The principles of the American system did not spring up overnight. They represent centuries of bitter struggle. Our laws and institutions are not even purely American—only our federal system bears our unique imprimatur.

We owe our values to the Judeo-Christian ethic which stresses individualism, human dignity, and a higher purpose than hedonism. We owe our laws to the political evolution of government by consent of the governed. Our nation's philosophical heritage is as diverse as its cultural background. We are a melting pot nation that has for over two centuries distilled something new and, I believe, sacred.

Now, we have among us a glib, activist element who would tell us our values are lies, and I call them impudent. Because anyone who impugns a legacy of liberty and dignity that reaches back to Moses, is impudent.

I call them snobs, for most of them disdain to mingle with the masses who work for a living. They mock the common man's pride in his work, his family and his country. It has also been said that I called them intellectuals. I did not. I said that they *characterized* themselves as intellectuals. No true intellectual, no truly knowledgable person, would so despise democratic institutions.

America cannot afford to write off a whole generation for the decadent thinking of a few. America cannot afford to divide over their demagoguery. . .or to be deceived by their duplicity. . .or to let their license destroy liberty. We can, however, afford to separate them from our society—with no more regret than we should feel over discarding rotten apples from a barrel. . . .

I recognize that many of the people who participated in the past Moratorium Day were unaware that its sponsors sought immediate unilateral withdrawal. Perhaps many more had not considered the terrible consequences of immediate, unilateral withdrawal.

I hope that all citizens who really want peace will take the time to read and reflect on the problem. I hope that they will take into consideration the impact of abrupt termination; that they will remember the more than 3,000 innocent men, women and children slaughtered after the Viet Cong captured Hué last year and the more than 15,000 doctors, nurses, teachers and village leaders murdered by the Viet Cong during the war's early years. The only sin of these people was their desire to build their budding nation of South Viet Nam.

Chanting "Peace Now" is no solution, if "Peace Now" is to permit a wholesale bloodbath. And saying that the President should understand the people's view is no solution. It is time for the people to understand the views of the President they elected to lead them.

First, foreign policy cannot be made in the streets.

Second, turning out a good crowd is not synonymous with turning out a good foreign policy.

Third, the test of a President cannot be reduced to a question of public relations. As the 18th Century jurist, Edmund Burke, wrote, "Your representative owes you not his industry only but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Fourth, the impatience—the understandable frustration over this war—should be focused on the government that is stalling peace while continuing to threaten and invade South Viet Nam—and that government's capital is not in Washington. It is in Hanoi.

This was not Richard Nixon's war. . .but it will be Richard Nixon's peace if we only let him make it.

Finally—and most important—regardless of the issue, it is time to stop demonstrating in the streets and start doing something constructive about our institutions. America must recognize the dangers of constant carnival. Americans must reckon with irresponsible leadership and reckless words. The mature and sensitive people of this country must realize that their freedom of protest is being exploited by avowed anarchists and Communists who detest everything about this country and want to destroy it.

This is a fact. These are the few. . .these are not necessarily leaders. But they prey upon the good intentions of gullible men everywhere. They pervert honest concern to something sick and rancid. They are vultures who sit in trees and watch lions battle, knowing that win, lose or draw, they will be fed.

Abetting the merchants of hate are the parasites of passion. These are the men who value a cause purely for its political mileage. These are the politicians who temporize with the truth by playing both sides to their own advantage. They ooze sympathy for "the cause" but balance each sentence with equally reasoned reservations. Their interest is personal, not moral. They are ideological eunuchs whose most comfortable position is straddling the philosophical fence, soliciting votes from both sides. . . .

People cannot live in a state of perpetual electric shock. Tired of a convulsive society, they settle for an authoritarian society. As Thomas Hobbes discerned three centuries ago, men will seek the security of a Leviathan state as a comfortable alternative to a life that is "nasty, brutish and short. . . ."

Will we defend 50 centuries of accumulated wisdom? For that is our heritage. Will we make the effort to preserve America's bold, successful experiment in truly representative government? Or do we care so little that we will cast it all aside?

Because on the eve of our nation's 200th birthday, we have reached the crossroads. Because at this moment totalitarianism's threat does not necessarily have a foreign accent. Because we have a home-grown menace, made and manufactured in the U.S.A. Because if we are lazy or foolish, this nation could forfeit its integrity, never to be free again.

I do not want this to happen to America. And I do not think that you do either. We have something magnificent here. . .something worth fighting for. . .and now is the time for all good men to fight for the soul of their country. Let us stop apologizing for our past. Let us conserve and create for the future.

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Wants to Air Widespread Scandals

Scherle Seeks Open Hearings on OEO Funding

From the ALLEN-GOLDSMITH REPORT

There is a lot of political dynamite behind Rep. William Scherle's vigorous crusade for more public hearings on the multi-billion-dollar anti-poverty authorization bill.

The tall Iowa Republican rocked the last meeting of the House Education and Labor Committee with his insistent demand, and is prepared to keep on doing that.

How far he will get remains to be seen. The legislation has been pending in the committee for months, and the pressures are strong to report something to the full House—particularly as the Senate has passed a bill.

New OEO Director Donald Rumsfeld so far seems to have little luck in reforming the "War on Poverty."

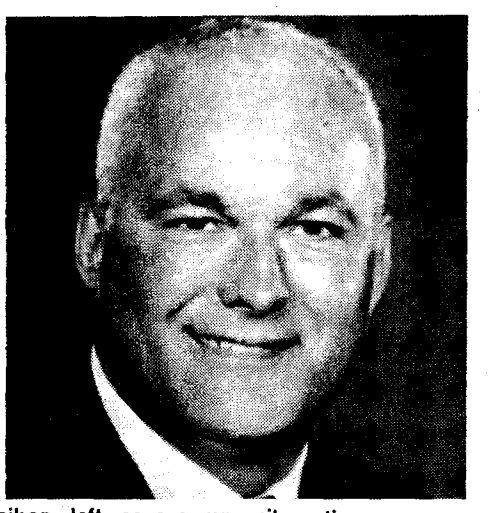
But Scherle is "loaded for bear" and determined to hold out for more hearings.

Not only does he have a large mass of explosive evidence to back up his charges of extensive corruption, waste, mismanagement and other scandals, but a number of state and local officials are clamoring, he asserts, for the opportunity to testify on that.

With characteristic bluntness, Scherle contends that previous committee hearings were deliberately "loaded" with witnesses favorable to the legislation.

"Without exception," he says, "the hearings were nothing but professional self-serving puffery. The witnesses were merely mouthpieces of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Not a single critical witness was heard, nor given a chance to be heard. Even with my small staff, I have uncovered a great deal of shocking information about OEO throughout the country.

"It is time to get at the bottom of just what is going on in OEO and the scandal-wracked, anti-poverty programs it is administering. Yet it is now proposed to wind up the committee's proceedings and report out a bill for a two-year continuance of OEO at the same old multi-billion-dollar funding level. That is outrageous, and I am going to do everything I can to stop it."



Presidential urban affairs adviser Pat Moynihan, left, says community action programs do nothing to alleviate poverty. Rep. Bill Scherle (R.-Iowa) agrees.

A highly significant highlight of Rep. Scherle's mass of evidence is an extraordinary letter from Kentucky's Republican Gov. Louie B. Nunn pleading with him to delay approval of the anti-poverty bill until documentary evidence of numerous abuses can be submitted.

Dated October 14, Nunn's bombshell letter is as follows:

"Disturbing evidence and recent events in connection with the efforts of the Office of Economic Opportunity cause me to respectfully request that you delay action on this program until such time as I can present you documented evidence of failure to follow guidelines established by Congress, waste, unreasonable administrative costs, political activity and program abuse.

"These circumstances have led to general dissatisfaction with the OEO program on the part of federal, state and local officials. Documented proof is being prepared and will be sent to you as soon as possible.

"Certainly, all of us who are in sympathy with the objectives of this program, as designated by the Congress, owe it to the people who need help to examine closely the history and the present course by the Office of Economic Opportunity."

Another blockbuster in Scherle's arsenal is a report from a federal official in a Midwestern state about the head of a community action agency in a small community who is being paid $15,000 a year—despite the fact he defaulted on a government loan in 1967 on the claim he was bankrupt and had no assets.

Other striking evidence in Scherle's hands include:

Detailed information from a high elected state official about men with criminal records being named to high-salaried community action jobs. This official came to Washington to discuss this matter with OEO Director Donald Rumsfeld, but was unable to see him. After repeated rebuffs at OEO, the state official finally sought out Scherle and told him the shocking story.

One of the community action officials with a criminal record is getting $21,000 a year.

A voluminous report from New England charging flagrant mismanagement and other abuses in community action programs. This information came from a source with apparent extensive knowledge about this situation.

Additional jolting details about the two-volume, 590-page "Trainer's Manual for Community Action Boards" distributed by OEO last August—without Rumsfeld knowing anything about it. (Rep. Scherle's crackdown on this extraordinary document was recently reported in this column. We disclosed that after making repeated efforts to get Rumsfeld to recall the manual, Scherle gave him 24 hours to act or he would take the matter to the full House. That produced a placatory reply from Rumsfeld that the manual would be revised. How much and when was not indicated by Rumsfeld.)

Scherle has acertained that D. C. Drohat, head of the Office of Operations over whose signature the manual was published, is being paid $27,549. Also that the manual contains such incendiary and extremist pronouncements as the following:

Under the sub-title "Power Strategies of Community Organizations," page 125, "The ultimate threat power is the riot."

Under the sub-title "Representatives of the Poor," page 127, "The board member representing the poor has several options. He can 'do his own thing' by venting his frustration on other board members who in his eyes represent the cause of his frustration. . . .If, on the other hand, the poor feel that their representatives 'sold out' or were 'non-representative,' they may very well precipitate a 'long hot summer'."

Under the sub-title "Changing Institutions," page 273, "Institutional changes must be brought about on a broad scale if community action is to fulfill its aim. Alleviating poverty requires changing the practices, the poverty practices, so to speak, of the comfortable and the well-to-do."

Under the sub-title "Parliamentary Tricks," page 349, "Opponents of a proposal might be successful in having the matter tabled or postponed indefinitely simply by raising questions which cannot be answered sufficiently during the meeting. Amendments might be proposed which would substantially change the original idea. Even if an amendment is not accepted, it may confuse supporters who are less than clear about their support of the item."

There are 1,050 community action agencies and organizations throughout the country. Their cost is the largest single item in the OEO budget—$640 million. For last year, Congress voted $520 million for this purpose. Since OEO was established, approximately $1.6 billion has been expended for community action activities.

Daniel Moynihan, special urban affairs adviser to President Nixon, in a report stated flatly that community action programs, although consuming one-third of the funds appropriated for OEO, actually did nothing toward relieving or reducing poverty.

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There Is No 'Generation Gap'

By M. STANTON EVANS

Recent surveys of public opinion illustrate a point which has long been apparent to some political observers but obscured by a massive flow of public commentary: There is no "generation gap."

The conventional notion of a "gap" between young and old asserts that adult Americans, professing outmoded ideas like patriotism or free enterprise, are being disowned by youthful idealists of the "New Left." The stolid codgers of the right, it is suggested, must in time give way to the radical energies of the young.

That this mental picture of our society is badly in error has been obvious to anyone who took the trouble to analyze the "New Left" phenomenon or last year's abortive campaign by Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

Fallacies of "gap" analysis have now been illustrated for all to see in the findings of the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan and of Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., of New York. These researchers show there is indeed a "gap" in our society, but it has relatively little to do with age.

The real conflict in America is between ideologies, not birth certificates, and the major dividing line between the opposing factions is the boundary of the college campus.

The illusion of a battle-royal between age groups is created by comparing youthful leftist opinion inside the campus with adult non-leftist opinion outside the campus. This ignores the fact that youthful opinion off-campus is often quite conservative.

Indianapolis News Editor Stan Evans notes that conservative sentiment on campus is stronger than generally believed.

Illustrating the point is a Yankelovich inquiry appearing in the current *Fortune* magazine, which compares the opinions of leading businessmen with collegiate and non-collegiate youth. This analysis shows young people off-campus hold conservative positions on a series of major issues, from "law and order" to the need for containing communism. And while the non-collegiates are in most instances rather less conservative than the businessmen, in others they are even more inclined to the right than their elders.

Results compiled in several surveys (see my article in the June 15, 1968 issue of *Human Events*) point in the same direction.

This inquiry found the same discrepancy between college and non-college youth that popped up in the Yankelovich discussion, with those outside the campus coming down on the more conservative side of things. Again, the concern of off-campus youth about "law and order" and other such issues was found to be intense.

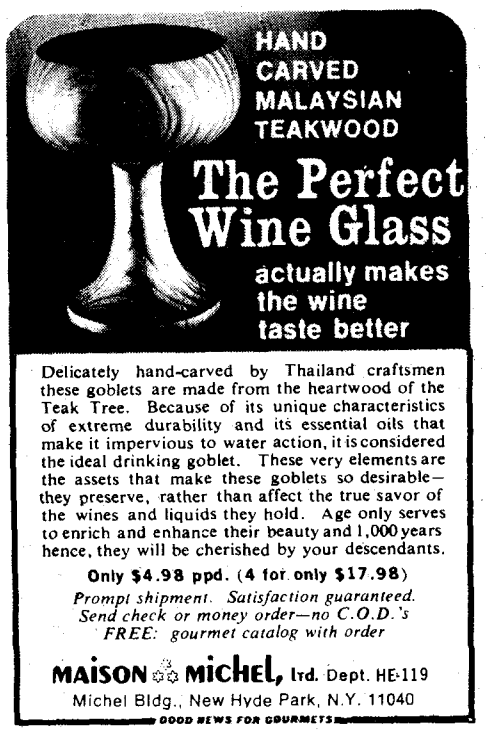
These findings and others like them indicate that while there are many different kinds of opinion conflict in America, the most decisive "gap" of all is that which separates the campus from American society in general.

It is apparent that sizable numbers of youthful collegians veer to the left not because they are young, but because they are collegiate. It is subjection to the liberalizing influence of the colleges and universities which is the decisive factor.

Supporting this conclusion are a number of analyses conducted over the years showing young people characteristically enter college in their freshman year with relatively conservative opinions, and that by the time they become seniors have in many instances been propelled dramatically to the left.

In company with the Survey Research and Yankelovich findings, these results make it plain that higher education in the United States is something like a massive programming effort in behalf of the liberal-left.

Odds are the current wave of leftism occurring on the campuses will continue to grow until higher education in America is restored to its proper function. Under present circumstances, much of it amounts to a kind of political lobotomy performed with lectern and textbook.



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'Anti-Moratorium' on November 11

Patriotic Celebrations Urged for Veterans Day

A Los Angeles housewife who lost a son in Korea sat before her television last month and watched in dismay as supporters of the October 15 "Moratorium" marched from coast to coast, assailing their leaders and calling for an immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam.

"We won't go into the streets," she wrote her congressman. "But what can decent, hard-working people who support their government do to set the record straight?"

In Chicago, a small businessman phoned a radio "talk show" and asked a similar question: "What does the average guy do to show that he's with the President? The peaceniks are getting all the publicity."

In Philadelphia, a policeman assigned to "crowd control" at Moratorium exercises told a newsman, "These people here don't represent anybody but themselves. There's a helluva lot more people out there who are behind those guys in Viet Nam."

Next week, as anti-war leaders escalate their protests, the chances are good that millions of other Americans will for the first time make their views known. There is no single group to speak for the Silent Majority, no professional organizers like Sam Brown and David Hawk to mobilize support *for* their country. But hundreds of local groups—from Rotary Clubs to union locals, from college fraternities to veterans' groups—are urging their members to make themselves heard.

Many of these groups are taking their cue from the National Committee for Responsible Patriotism, the New York-based group that only last week urged governors, mayors and other officials to declare November 10-16 as Honor America Week.

"The United States cannot survive a continual barrage of destructive criticism from within," warned the committee's executive director, Charles A. Wiley. He called on Americans from coast to coast to back their men in uniform by:

- Giving all-out support to Veterans Day ceremonies—parades, memorials and other tributes—November 11.
- Flying flags for the entire week, especially on November 13, 14 and 15, the dates selected for this month's anti-war protests.
- Turning on automobile headlights during the daylight hours November 11.
- Visiting veterans' hospitals—not only that week, but throughout the year.
- Writing the President and other government officials.

Businessmen can help by placing pro-American advertisements, Wiley suggested. Newspapers, radio and television can feature Honor America themes. Theaters can show films that salute our country. The committee, financed by individual contributors, is supplying "Honor America" buttons and bumper stickers to citizens and groups throughout the country. (Committee Headquarters: Commodore Hotel, New York, N.Y.). Each evening volunteers jam into the committee's tiny offices to send out material.

"These are the typical Americans," Wiley said last week as phones jangled with offers of help. "These are men and women who spend eight, 10 hours a day at their jobs or raising their kids, then come in here at night to work for their country."

Wiley and his volunteers are by no means the only Americans who hope to counter next week's anti-war protests. At Princeton, N.J., two young students, Andrew Napolitano and T. Harding Jones, decided that it was time for the Silent Majority to speak out. Last month they brought the Vietnamese ambassador to the United States, Bui Diem, to the Princeton campus to speak on the eve of the October 15 moratorium.

They announced formation of Undergraduates for a Stable America (USA, 81 Holden Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540) to oppose the Moratorium forces and support their country's policies. Jones and Napolitano contacted other student leaders at campuses throughout the country and urged "all Americans to join us in observing Veterans Day as it has never been observed in recent years.

"On this most appropriate day, let young and old show their respect for America's past and present armed forces, and their support of the government for which those men fought, and died, and are dying today."

USA suggested students and other citizens observe November 11 by:

- Ringing church bells for a five-minute period at 11 a.m. and observing, immediately thereafter, two minutes of reverent silence.
- Flying Old Glory.
- Driving with headlights on.
- Sending a telegram to President Nixon.
- Planning and participating in Veterans Day Ceremonies.

In many cities, November 11 rallies will be held to commemorate the war dead and to pledge support for American policy. In Washington, D.C., for instance, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations are backing a huge "Freedom Rally" at the Washington Monument.

Speakers will include Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.), and Representatives Donald Lukens (R.-Ohio), John O. Marsh (D.-Va.) and John Buchanan (R.-Ala.). Bands will play and patriotic songs will be sung.

"This is a chance for the silent majority to make itself heard," says Prof. Charles A. Moser of George Washington University, the rally's chairman. "Let's show that the carpers and copouts do not really speak for America." (For information, call or write the Freedom Rally headquarters: 1101 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 202-296-4588.)

At Villanova University outside Philadelphia, students have organized a nationwide "Mail Call" to show America's GIs that the folks back home support their efforts. "We're hoping that we can send so many cards and letters, just literally swamp Viet Nam, that every serviceman will have something to read from back home," explains pre-law student Robert Breslin. "We just want to prove that Americans think about and care for their men fighting overseas."

Seventy-five student volunteers are contacting colleges and other groups throughout the country soliciting letters. "The letters, as well as small packages, will go to servicemen who don't get much mail, or maybe none at all," Breslin explains. It will be transported to Viet Nam by military air transport and distributed by company commanders, hospitals, the USO and the Red Cross.

Those participating in Operation Mail Call as well as the ceremonies planned for next week are not of one mind on Viet Nam. Some are hawks; others believe in a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops. But all are united in believing that America's virtues far outweigh its faults, and that when its men are fighting and dying, they cannot be abandoned. The tactics they will use will vary, but all are designed to show the world that millions of Americans are not ashamed of patriotism.

A Father Writes to Demonstrators

'When They Read the Name of My Son...'

The letter below would be an excellent choice for any patriotic group to read aloud on Veterans Day. Giving an entirely different view of the present moratorium craze, it was written by the father of Pfc. Gregory M. Thompson, an 18-year-old Las Vegas (Nev.) high school graduate who was killed May 17, 1967, in Viet Nam. This letter is reprinted from the Las Vegas Review Journal, *Oct. 16, 1969.*

When the peace demonstrators read my son's name, let them know how he felt about the Viet Nam war, and how the parents who shaped him feel about it.

It is we, the parents, who said goodbye to him when he went away to fight—not the peace agitators.

It is we, the parents, who wrote long, anxious letters to him during his three months almost continuous combat—not the agitators.

It is the ones who saw his body returned in a flag-draped coffin who first should be heard—not the protesters.

These transparent propagandists were not there to see my son buried, nor do they accompany me on my trips to lay flowers on his grave.

My son was killed while fighting for his country.

America cannot be permitted to perpetually persuade its citizens to instill in their sons a sense of patriotism, loyalty and a determination to defend the oppressed, and then, after the sons have died, suddenly change her mind and yield to those who killed them.

Most of the peace demonstrations and name-reading ceremonies across this nation are an obvious propaganda device designed to influence the President of the United States into surrendering South Viet Nam to an enemy which admittedly and openly seeks to conquer it by any and all means.

When they read my son's name to advocate peace at any price—the price being defeat—let them remember that he whose name they read did not surrender.

When these pretentious mourners read my son's name, let them realize that their grief would be better served if applied to the Viet Cong whose flag they wave even as they burn the one which graced my son's casket. Let them apply their bogus sorrow to those aggressors felled by my son as he won his posthumous Silver Star for heroism in ground combat.

And when they read the name of my son, let them know that he advocated an increase in the bombing of the ammunition depots in North Viet Nam—not a cessation so that his enemy would receive unlimited war supplies with which to kill him.

When they read the name of Gregory Malcolm Thompson, let them realize that they are proving before the world the truth of the oft-repeated Communist claim that many Americans have become soft, decadent and yielding to any determined force which opposes them.

And when these weak, gullible ones read his name in their avowed pursuit of peace, let them remember that a peace purchased at the price of surrender is but a brief Munich-type peace lasting only until the aggressor's appetite demands more victims.

Finally, when these hypocrites read the list of the dead who defended South Viet Nam, let them know that they have reached the ultimate low in the world-record of human infamy, in that they willfully and cunningly utter a dead man's name to achieve the defeat of the cause for which he died.—Malcolm Thompson

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Vice President Agnew Obviously Hit His Target

Agnew's New Orleans speech set off a liberal uproar.

The Republican vice presidential nominee began his acceptance speech at last year's GOP convention by admitting: "I realize that Spiro Agnew is not a household name." Now, to be sure, it is.

After nine work-filled months on the job, learning his duties as president of the Senate, going from one council meeting to another and acquainting himself with the labyrinthine executive branch, Agnew emerged from the traditional obscurity of his role three weeks ago. Using the recent Viet Nam Moratorium activities as a touchstone, Agnew told an audience in New Orleans:

"We seem to be approaching an age of the gross. Life is visceral rather than intellectual, and the most visceral practitioners of life are those who characterize themselves as intellectuals. . . .The lessons of the past are ignored and obliterated in a contemporary antagonism known as the 'generation gap.' A spirit of national masochism prevails, encouraged by an effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals."

Agnew was obscure no longer. Neither was the vice president quite finished. The next day he told party loyalists at a GOP fund-raising dinner in Jackson, Miss.:

"For too long, the South has been the punching bag for those who characterize themselves as liberal intellectuals. They have a masochistic compulsion to destroy their country's strength whether or not it is constructive. . .substituting disruptive demonstration for reason and precipitate action for persuasion."

Clearly Agnew was in a fighting mood. He was ready and willing to denounce those who had been raking the President over the coals on Viet Nam in a manner that Nixon himself, as President and peacemaker, never could.

Was Nixon pleased—or embarrassed—by Agnew's effort in his behalf? No one but the White House inner circle can know for sure, but it is instructive that, when liberal Republicans beseeched Nixon to repudiate Agnew's language, the President flatly refused. While his vice president's choice of words may have been impolite, he said in effect, Agnew's sentiments were right on the money.

That a "go" signal was being flashed from the Oval Office became clear in the days following Agnew's New Orleans speech. When Sen. Edmund Muskie (D.-Maine), Agnew's 1968 Democratic counterpart, attacked the speech as a "disservice to the country and to the President," Agnew came back immediately with a blast at Muskie's recent calls for a unilateral U.S. halt in multiple-warhead—MIRV—testing.

Muskie, said the vice president, demonstrated a "classic example of confused thinking" and would have the United States "pleading from a posture of inferiority" in arms negotiations. "No responsible person," said Agnew, "would propose that the President play Russian roulette with United States security. Yet, that is what Sen. Muskie just did."

The critique of Muskie was the last straw for the nation's most prideful liberals and all of the hell they can command these days broke lose. Ohio's acerbic Sen. Stephen Young (D.) said that Agnew might be considered a "security risk." The Washington *Post* called on President Nixon to "repudiate the execesses of his vice president or silence him or—ideally—do both." Sen George McGovern (D.-S.D.), the industrious would-be heir to Robert Kennedy's anti-Viet Nam war legions, remarked that "if Mr. Agnew's speech is a measure of this Administration's mental and moral sensitivity, God help America."

Elsewhere, however, Mr. Agnew had his friends, supporters and those others who did not rush to use him as the straw man for their wrath toward Richard Nixon. "I can always predict the reaction to these things,"an unperturbed vice president told his staff, while another White House source reported that Agnew's mail was running 4 to 1 in his favor following the New Orleans speech and subsequent criticism.

A somewhat surprising analysis of the vice president's words and deeds came from New York *Times* reporter James M. Naughton. Rejecting those who saw Agnew stepping out as Nixon's "hatchet man" and others who viewed his recent speeches as an attempt to shore up Southern support for the President, Naughton instead interviewed several of Agnew's closest friends and associates and found:

"The composite picture they provide of Mr. Agnew at age 50 is that of a man who is opinionated, intensely loyal, a firm believer in traditional American virtues of honesty, obedience and candor, convinced he will never please a hostile Eastern Liberal Establishment. . . .

"The vice president's belief in traditional values, and his disappointment that many American parents failed to instill them, at least as he interprets them, in their children, are said to fuel his outspokenness on the youthful dissenters. . . .

"The indignant vice president emerged from the traditional obscurity of his office, it would appear, not so much because he was saying something new as because, suddenly, what he had been saying all along was pertinent to the events making headlines."

Meanwhile, Agnew also had his defenders on the same Senate floor from which Senators Young and McGovern had spoken. One, Sen. James Allen (D.-Ala.), chided McGovern for his "ill-advised" attack on Agnew and added:

"None of us has any corner on patriotism. All of us, I am sure, are motivated by love of country. But there are some of us who just cannot equate surrender with love of country. There are some of us who think our country's honor is as important as any individual's honor."

Sen. Clifford Hansen (R.-Wyo.) also had a few words for his Democratic collegaue from South Dakota:

"I for one am proud that this nation has both a President and a vice president who are willing to honor the commitment made by the senator's [McGovern's] own party. I am proud that this Administration puts the long-range security of our nation ahead of the short-range political benefits that might be gained from a move that the entire world, including most Americans, could only view as a defeat that would surely damage our country and other parts of the world as well."

For his part, Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) defended Agnew by saying "I think it is clear from the vice president's statement that his remarks were intended to apply not to be great mass of demonstrators who participated [in the Moratorium] out of a variety of confused motivations, but to the self-proclaimed leaders. . . . I have no doubt that there are some innocents among the leaders. On the other hand, there are many people whose antecedents are open to very serious question."

Mentioning specifically Dr. Benjamin Spock, who spoke at a Moratorium demonstration in Washington, Sen. Dodd noted: "To describe him as 'an effete and impudent snob' is to understate the case."

And although the weekly news magazines and liberal daily editorialists were sharply critical of Agnew, the outspoken vice president did have his defenders in the press. "Letting the chips fall where they may," wrote columnist John Chamberlain, "I must say that Agnew was entirely justified in attacking the small group of professors who think the U.S. should make sackcloth and ashes and the hair shirt the national garb. . . .

"There is no reason to flagellate ourselves for our course in Viet Nam, and Agnew was entirely accurate when he labelled the encouragers of masochism 'effete.'" Chamberlain also pointed out a frequent misconception made of Agnew's New Orleans speech: "But the fact is that Mr. Agnew did not label all the leaders of the Moratorium as 'impudent snobs.' He limited his sarcasm to the self-characterized intellectuals who had gone out of their way to 'encourage' a prevailing 'spirit of national masochism.'"

Human Events columnist Ralph de Toledano also gave vigorous support to the vice president. "Mr. Agnew spoke harshly, but he spoke true," the colunmist avowed. "The Vietniks are passing themselves off as real pacifists, but the makeup keeps washing off. . . .

"There are some genuine pacifists in the anti-Viet Nam movement. But in large part, the demonstrations have been openly in support of the North Vietnamese Communists, with much waving of the Viet Cong flag and much chanting of Ho Chi Minh's name. A genuine pacifist would be as much opposed to the Communist war effort as he is to the American retaliation."

And as another *Human Events* columnist, Holmes Alexander, commented on Agnew's remarks, "From the yelps that have gone up, there's no doubt he hit those ideas and persons that he was aiming at."

And how did Agnew himself come through? What was his reaction to his week in the limelight and liberal cross-fire? In an in-depth interview with Stewart Alsop in *Newsweek*, the vice president delivered these comments shortly after his New Orleans speech:

"You know, there's a certain humor in the situation. They land on me for a few words out of context, but the other side can attack, and no matter what language they use, there's no criticism. . . ."

What he was "trying to answer" in his speech, Agnew told Alsop, were people such as Senators Muskie and Ed Brooke (R.-Mass.) who had been calling for a unilateral U.S. halt in MIRV testing. What these men and their supporters fail to take into account, said the vice president, was that the Soviet Union is building both ICBM and ABM missiles "just as fast as they can." "I've seen dozens of editorials about my speech, and *not one line* about this subject."

Continuing, the now-famous speechmaker observed that "I suppose if you want to get a point across, you say it in exciting language, and then 'bland out' everything else. . . . Of course, if you use punchy language, you're automatically attacked for intemperance.

"But that risk is counterbalanced by the attention you get for what you say. If you can get your thought through to people, it can be worth the risk. . . . If I had it to do again, I'd deliver the speech just as I wrote it."

Veep's Daughter Forbidden to March

Another recent Agnew incident that attracted wide attention involved far fewer words than his New Orleans speech. When the vice president's 14-year-old daughter, Kim, said she wanted to take part in an October 15 Moratorium demonstration, Agnew, after carefully explaining the history of the U.S. commitment in Viet Nam, firmly forbade her from marching or wearing the symbolic black armband. "She was unhappy for about a day," Agnew said later, "but she got over it. Parental-type power must be exercised. Some parents have just forgotten how."

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Attacks on Thieu Regime Grow More Shrill—And More Wild

By PHILIP WAGNER in the Indianapolis *Star*

Mainly by hints and innuendo but often by direct statements as well (some of these on the floor of the Senate), the legitimacy of Premier Thieu's government in South Viet Nam is being attacked. The picture being put together is that of a corrupt military tyranny that is not representative of the popular will, is bent on keeping power at any cost and is the chief obstacle to the ending of the war. The implication is that if it were replaced by a truly democratic government peace would come sooner.

Grant that democratic institutions in South Viet Nam have not achieved the high state of perfection of our own. Grant that the Thieu government does not consist of knights in shining armor. Nevertheless, that government is the closest thing to a popularly elected regime ever seen in that part of the world.

For those whose memories are short, let me repeat a few facts.

The same charge of oligarchy, corruption and all that was made against the government of President Diem, the man who put South Viet Nam together. The charge was made by President Kennedy. Not long after that public repudiation President Diem and his brother and chief political adviser died in the course of a military coup. The Green Berets didn't exist in those days. But no one supposes that their deaths were accidental. Diem's other brother was executed a few months later.

What followed was hardly an improvement—a succession of eight or nine highly unstable governments born of coups and counter-coups.

Then finally under the presidency of Gen. Ky a popular election was arranged and held to choose a constitutional assembly. No less than 80 per cent of all eligible voters participated in that election. No doubt there was trickery in the determination of eligibility, and in particular Communists were excluded from the rolls. But trickery at the polls is nothing new, even in the democratic Utopia we call the United States.

For all its flaws, the conduct of the election and the quality of the resulting constitutional assembly were widely praised in this country—as was the constitution which finally emerged from its deliberations.

In an election which followed a year later (September 1967) Nguyen Van Thieu was elected president and the redoubtable Gen. Ky was compelled to take a back seat as vice president. This he did with good grace and in line with democratic tradition, though he and Thieu waste no love on each other.

Again in this country the results were hailed as a democratic breakthrough in a nation where no trace of democratic tradition had previously existed. At last, we were told, South Viet Nam had a government as close to being representative of the people's will as could be hoped for. To non-believers in miracles that may have seemed an exaggeration, but it is what was being said.

Yet now two years later the faith and credit of this government is being systematically undermined.

The reason is not far to seek. The Thieu government persists in taking its job seriously. It was elected to resist a take-over by the Communists of North Viet Nam. It is handicapped in many ways—by the corruption which is endemic in that part of the world, by a

Premier Nguyen Van Thieu represents about as democratic a government as war-torn South Viet Nam can get.

Communist third column which pervades the national life and draws the line at no form of violence and intimidation, and by the great war weariness of the people. In spite of this it has refused to treat with Hanoi on terms which would rob the South Vietnamese of their power of self-determination and virtually dictate a Communist take-over.

In that sense and for that reason it is an obstacle to a quick peace. For those who put a quick Viet Nam peace above everything else and no matter what the terms or consequences, that is enough to damn it. And so it is being damned, but in terms that always obscure or evade the real reason.

One thing certain: If the campaign of denigration succeeds and it is brought down the successor government will be considerably less democratic. It will be Communist.

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OVERSTEPPING—"Sen. John Stennis is justifiably chagrined by what looks like a grandstand play by Sen. Edward Kennedy in scheduling his own hearings on the draft laws. Stennis is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is the logical body to examine matters pertaining to the Selective Service System. But Kennedy is chairman of a Senate subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, and it is before this subordinate group that he proposes to bring his witnesses on the draft issue so volatile among young liberals whose favor he is courting. Kennedy already has denounced the present draft system as 'unfair, uncertain, discriminatory and outdated.' The value of his hearings on administration of laws he admittedly abhors can be questioned in advance."—From the San Diego *Union*

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Are the Good Guys Finally Waking Up?

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY

Quiz time, readers. Eyes front, and no cheating.

Question No. 1: Who wrote all these sentences recently?

"We will work against the use of intimidation or violence in settling campus affairs."

"Let us effect change on campus nonviolently."

"A campus is not a sanctuary."

"We criticize dissidents who commit violations and then plead for amnesty."

Was it (1) the John Birch Society, (2) the Republican National Committee, (3) the Young Americans for Freedom or (4) a bunch of California professors?

Sorry, you're wrong. At least chances are you're wrong. No. 4 is correct. A group of college professors from the same state which suckled Mario Savio, weaned Bettina Aptheker and burped Eldridge Cleaver has come up with a new organization called the California Council for the Academic Community. Last summer it gave out with the above quotations, from which shock waves are still reverberating among the pinko professors who have of late become so used to having things all their way.

The purpose of the council: "To create, foster and defend an academic atmosphere on campuses."

It's about time we heard something like this from members of the academic community. For quite a spell now, Americans have been wondering what the devil has happened to the decent profs. They seemed to have vanished right into the woodwork, like Teddy Kennedy suddenly confronted by an emergency. As it turns out, they're still around. Some of them, anyway.

Quiz question No. 2: Who made the following statement just last August?

"The Students for a Democratic Society represent only those students seeking violent revolution."

Was it (1) Ronald Reagan, (2) Barry Goldwater, (3) Max Rafferty or (4) the president of a local SDS chapter?

By this time I'm sure you've caught on to our catch questions. Yes, it was one Gregory J. McHugh, who voiced the verity quoted above, and he enunciated it in ringing tones whilst presiding over the formal disbanding of the St. Norbert College, Wis., chapter of the good old SDS.

"We're disenchanted with SDS and its activities," quoth the youthful and disillusioned president, "and we can no longer be associated even by name with the national organization."

Signs and portents. Straws in a freshening wind. Two clouds no bigger than a man's hand. Yet how refreshingly they fall upon us, these modest pronunciamentos, like gentle raindrops upon a scorched desert, out of a hitherto brazen collegiate sky which until so recently has burned and bombarded us with nothing but lurid threats and hysterical recriminations.

Unbridled arrogance, it seems, sooner or later generates its own backlash. It's the old Greek concept of "hubris," a word virtually untranslatable into English but which embodies the ancient truth that monstrous, puffed-up pride in one's own excellence inevitably provokes the thunderbolts of Jove. And what two groups could possibly be found more worthy of Jovian wrath than the evilly arrogant members of the SDS and the smug, tweedy, pipe-puffing, leftist professors who urge them on to violence and who confirm these rogues in their roguery?

Oh, it's nice to see villainy defied at long last, especially from within. It will be even nicer if the challenge turns out to be ultimately successful, as it well may. The SDS is already faction-ridden and splintered, riding sullenly to its final fall.

The Maoist professors may now find themselves bearded in their own academic dens and, in more senses than one, by the great majority of their law-abiding colleagues, who during all the recent tumult and shouting have been overly content to remain modestly in the wings while the nuts hogged the spotlight.

Speed the day! And while we're speeding it, let's remember that all college students are not anarchists nor all professors apologists for violence. Guilt by group labeling is one of our worst national habits, even more reprehensible today because it plays into the hands of our mortal enemies and simultaneously drives the uncommitted into the arms of the wicked.

So here's to the Council for the Academic Community. May its tribe increase!

Here's to the rebels, too, within the SDS. And may secession prosper!

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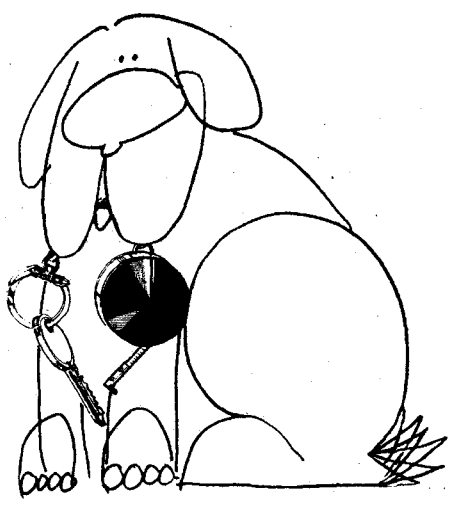
RIOT FUNDS FOR BOARDWALKS— Federal funds designed to revamp riot-torn urban areas are going for totally unrelated projects—from portable swimming pools in Akron to boardwalk repairs on Coney Island—it was learned recently. A Model Cities official in Providence put the matter in some perspective: "Forget the riot damage nonsense. That's a publicity grab."



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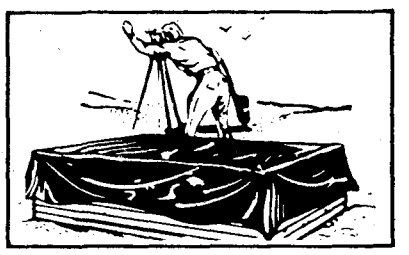

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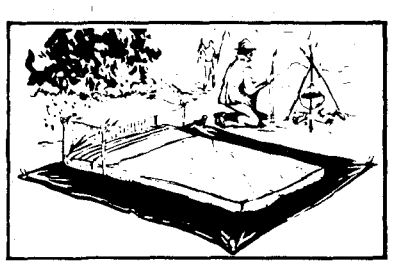

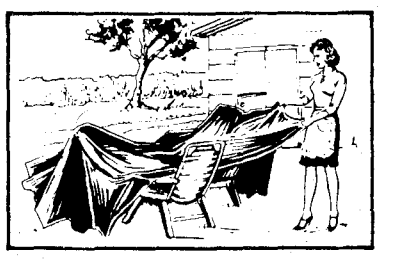

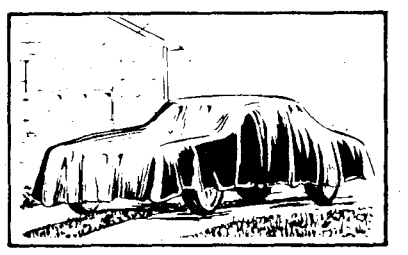

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Why Is Fulbright Holding Up Strausz-Hupe Appointment?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The foreign policy of the United States is supposed to be run by the President, with the advice of the Senate. But when the head of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee chooses to stay mum and immobile when the White House needs some sort of statement of intention about our ambassadorial representation abroad, the word "advice" hardly covers it.

The motives of Sen. J. William Fulbright, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, are usually transparent. Everyone knows where he stands on Viet Nam. But why should he have dawdled so in scheduling hearings on a couple of President Nixon's ambassadorial choices?

It was on August 5 that Nixon named Prof. Robert Strausz-Hupe, who has been director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, as his choice for ambassador to Morocco. Strausz-Hupe has not seen eye-to-eye with Fulbright on the subject of Soviet intentions and capabilities; indeed, he has been one of those who has predicted "protracted conflict" with the Communists. But Morocco hardly comes within the field of Cold War fire.

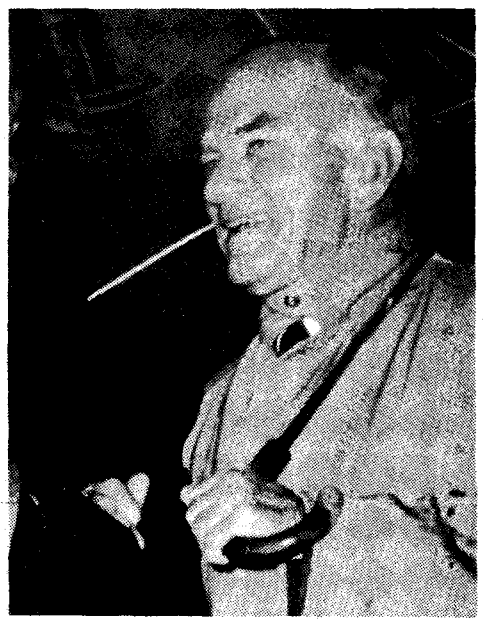
If Fulbright could accept without reservations the controversial Bill Buckley when Nixon chose the doughty conservative and anti-Communist editor of *National Review* to serve as a White House adviser on communications, it would be equivalent to straining at a gnat to block the assignment of Prof. Strausz-Hupe to a post that demands little more than ordinary diplomatic affability. This is said without prejudice to Strausz-Hupe, who would do a good job for his country in almost any capacity.

There may be more to the Fulbright dawdle than simple desire to be grudging about a professor who has been skeptical of the quality of Soviet loving-kindness. Nixon's choice to fill the empty U.S. ambassadorial post to Greece happens to be a career diplomat named Harry Tasca, who is currently our ambassador to Morocco. As long as there is no motion on the subject of Strausz-Hupe, Tasca will remain immobilized in Morocco, and nobody will go to Athens.

This is positively dangerous, for the Athens embassy is far more important to U.S. foreign policy than Morocco. Our more sober students of Greek affairs think the time has come for a constructive solution of the problem posed by international worry over the continuation of the Athens military dictatorship.

In Paris the former prime minister of Greece, Constantine Karamanlis, has hinted that the military government of George Papadopoulos is ready to make a move looking toward restoration of parliamentary rule. Presumably the present government in Athens could look forward to winning a five-year mandate under constitutional guarantee if it were to return to democracy. This should satisfy everybody but the Communists. It could even please Bill Fulbright.

The danger is that if the Senate Foreign Relations Committee becomes embroiled over the acceptance of Strausz-



Sen. J. William Fulbright's intentions are under a cloud as he sits on the nomination of Robert Strausz-Hupe.

Hupe as ambassador to Morocco the tensions might spill over into the questioning of Tasca's fitness for the Athens post. It is no secret that our State Department and our Department of Defense have had different opinions about Greek policy.

If Tasca is asked to make possibly embarrassing statements in reply to questions about U.S.-Greek affairs, or about the Communists in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, it could cut the ground from under him when, as seems likely, he does go to Athens. He is needed in Greece as a reconciler, not as a figure of dispute.

Nixon is having a hard enough time formulating foreign policy under the threat of an attempted veto by the November 15 demonstrators. If Fulbright is willing to say that Nixon is sincere about trying to wind up the Vietnamese war, he might show the same sort of magnanimity in conceding that the President will not be pushing the Cold War in Morocco or conniving to perpetuate tyranny in the shadow of the Acropolis.

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Anti-Business Siren Song Gains Converts

By DICK WEST in the Dallas *Morning News*

Buried during the emotionally dramatic Moratorium on Viet Nam were these significant bits of news:

• A survey by Daniel Yankolovich shows that only 18 per cent of U.S. college students believe that the American way of life is superior to that of any other country. More than 90 per cent say that business is too profit-minded.

• Another survey reveals that only 12 per cent of our college graduates would "willingly" take a job in the field of business. It stifles their initiative, they say; it is too conforming, is conducted without principle and cares only for profit.

• In Moscow, the Soviet Economic Ministry announced that factory managers had been ordered to pay more attention to "incentives" and to "extend" bonuses to those who excel in production.

So we have the supreme irony of our time: The nation with the best of all economic and political systems cannot sell its values to the young at the very time that her Socialist adversary more and more embraces them.

Most of us have read that legend of the Greeks about the tiny island in the Tyrrhenian Sea inhabited by glamorous creatures that were half women and half flying fish.

When ships came by, the sirens would play their harps on the beaches and sing tuneful melodies that attracted the mariners.

It was hard for the lonely seamen to resist: Many of them yielded to the enticing temptations, but when they changed their course to disembark their ships were smashed on the rocks.

To resist, Ulysses made beeswax plugs for the ears of the crew. And Ulysses lashed himself to the mast.

Orpheus, on the other hand, riding on the boat of the Argonauts, composed a song of his own and sang it so loudly that none of his crew could hear the sirens' melodies.

We cannot win the 20th-Century struggle of systems with beeswax in our ears.

We must listen to the tyrants of temptation, examine and refute—then, like Orpheus, proclaim loudly the virtues of our own.

Just what is wrong with this maligned system of business and profit?

It yields more than $85 billion a year for education, research, the arts, philanthropy and recreation.

For America, with only 6 per cent of the world's population, produces and distributes 65 per cent of the world's output of goods.

It has provided a radio for one out of every two Americans, a television set for one out of three.

It has given two out of three families an automobile, two out of every three a telephone.

Its efficiency permits 16 hours a day for rest and leisure.

But more important even than the material is the fact that the motivation of profit is combined with a deep sense of useful human purpose.

It is business, based on the profit motive, which heads the United Fund drives, the Red Cross activities, the campaigns for better schools.

It is business, based on profit, which builds the cathedrals of worship.

It is business, based on profit, which provides most of the taxes and private funds for scholars to pursue their learning in a quiet and free atmosphere of study.

It is business, based on profit, which carved an empire out of a wilderness and made certain that the beneficiaries can live, earn, think, worship and vote as they please.

Two years after the end of World War II, when the late Joe Stalin was beginning to challenge the free world, Bernard Baruch gave a party for visiting newspaper editors on top of the Waldorf.

The handsome but stoical Andrei Gromyko, head of the Russian delegation to the United Nations, attended.

He wandered by himself to a corner in the ballroom and looked out over the most imposing of American cities. There, below, was the symbol of business, finance, industry, the arts, education, religion. A million lights glistened like candles.

He stared disbelievingly. He turned to me, sipped his drink and remarked: "You over here would be fools ever to change."

I wrote this story, and somehow it got to Moscow. He was called back "for conferences." Later it was disclosed that he almost lost his job, as well as his head.

There, high in the sky, he saw the system with his own eyes: It financed and fought a war to a successful conclusion, then with ease and efficiency adjusted again to provide in peace the necessities and decencies of life.

"You would be fools . . ." And we would.

Yet, more incredible than Gromyko's expression of wonderment in the American system are the criticism and disbelief of young Americans, with only one out of five in the survey believing it is superior to any other.

To whom have they been listening? Who are the sirens that tempt them with alien melodies?

Why are they disenchanted with a system before even permitting themselves to find out what it is all about?

We cannot put beeswax in their ears.

We must put the record and the truth in their heads and hearts.

We must be a witness, in the Whittaker Chambers' sense, in behalf of what we believe and defy and disprove those spiritual vagrants who encourage disbelief.

We must proclaim and reaffirm, loudly, the virtues and verities of a system—our system—in which a man willing to stay on his toes can reach for the stars.

Even Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had some good words for the American system (although he was almost fired for saying so).

□□□

NO SURPRISE—The Soviet Union's leading publication for journalists, *Zhurnalist*, has reviewed the editorial positions of "the most important" American daily newspapers and found that virtually all of them (including the New York *Times* and the Washington *Post*) reflect the views of the "bourgeoise." A lone exception was the *Daily World*, which the Soviet critics said "carries on a persistent struggle for the protection of the rights of American workers." The *Daily World*, of course, is an "important" daily newspaper only in the eyes of the U.S. Communist party, which publishes it.

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U.S. Labor Stands Firm

Sweden Retreats on Viet Cong Loan in Face of Boycott Threat

By VICTOR RIESEL

New York:—There have been days not too long ago when, were it not for the forceful Swedish police, an American could get a rock in the head if he appeared to be on official business in the pleasant neighborhood of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm. The New Left there, which now includes powerful forces in the government, just abhors anything American.

This New Left has been encouraged by the new Socialist prime minister, Olof Palme. He has attacked the U.S. in scores of speeches. He has inveighed against the American government's effort to ease the burdens of our black communities. He has aggressively praised the National Liberation Front and hailed it while its military arm, the Viet Cong, has battled U.S. troops in South Viet Nam.

He has encouraged an economic delegation from Hanoi and urged other Nordic nations to help the North Vietnamese.

Prime Minister Palme has asserted that he "absolutely" prefers the Hanoi dictatorship to Saigon. And he conferred with the present foreign minister, Tor-

ILA President Teddy Gleason has put the Swedes on notice that U.S. labor does not think too highly of trading with North Viet Nam.

sten Nilsson, before the latter pledged $40 million worth of aid to North Viet Nam and said in effect that aid to South Viet Nam would have to wait until the war is over.

All this has developed over the past few years, though the U.S. is Sweden's heaviest shipping services customer; and its biggest purchaser of small cars, some of which are assembled in Canada and undersell ours; and the U.S. Export-Import Bank has extended $50 million in credits to the Scandinavian Airlines System which is partially owned by Sweden.

Yet, when this column reported from the AFL-CIO convention that influential American labor leaders threatened to urge a boycott of Swedish goods—and U.S. Maritime union leaders contemplated boycotting Swedish ships—Sweden, its press, its government, and its labor movement became considerably agitated.

I received word that the government and the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO) would like to send a delegation to the U.S. to talk with me and the labor leaders who could invoke the boycott.

I recalled that in Stockholm the headquarters building of the LO is called "the Little Kremlin"—not because it is pro-Communist, which it isn't, but because it controls the Swedish government. There the ruling Social Democratic party is far more a labor party than even the Labour party led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Since the Swedish delegation would be led by the genial Arne Geijer, the LO president, who also is head of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, I enthusiastically agreed to a dialogue with him and his group. We met.

President Geijer said that America in general and the labor men here in particular were the victims of bad communications. Foreign Minister Nilsson, who has since talked with Secretary of State William Rogers, had not said that Sweden would give Hanoi $40 million now. He had meant after all the fighting is over. There might, of course, be some humanitarian aid sent to Hanoi, but not for reconstruction. Mr. Geijer promised to send "clarification" and said he would confer with Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, Teddy Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) and AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Came the clarification. There is no indication in Mr. Nilsson's statements that he meant the Swedish millions not to go to America's military enemy until after all fighting stops. There is some talk about being misquoted and Mr. Nilsson's inadvertently omitting a sentence from his speech which would indicate aid would go to Saigon as well.

There is no direct transcript of his speech. Such a transcript should be available. There is a tape. It should be played to a group of international newsmen.

Furthermore, even the clarification says that the Swedish monies and its transmission are not "clearly defined." There will be money quickly for medicines and hospitals. No one can argue with this—except to ask why not humanitarianism for South Viet Nam as well? Is it because Prime Minister Palme loathes it so much?

Among the products which this money will buy, according to the clarification, is paper for school books—which of course will embitter young minds against the U.S. for decades. There is talk of supplying fertilizer—which means chemicals and can be diverted, etc.

Well, during Mr. Geijer's stay here he got some reciprocal clarification. He went up to visit Teddy Gleason on Tuesday, October 14. Mr. Gleason, now an AFL-CIO vice president, said that no one here wanted to interfere in Swedish affairs. The peppery ILA president added that no American should tell Sweden what to do. But in turn no Swedish official can tell any American what to do.

Mr. Gleason added that if Americans want to boycott Swedish goods, it is

Sweden's newly elected Prime Minister Olof Palme appears to want to turn his country very leftward.

their privilege, just as Swedish labor runs global boycotts of its own.

Furthermore, Mr. Gleason's posture is that if Stockholm takes part of the profits it makes in the U.S. and sends it to Hanoi, there will be selective boycotts. Swedish ships containing the Volvos and Saabs can be picketed. This would paralyze them on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Teddy Gleason's colleague, ILA Executive Vice President Johnny Bowers, put it bluntly:

"They trade with the enemy and still can get our dollars. This is a disgrace. I have been getting many calls on whether our dock workers will handle Swedish cruise ships. We said 'yes' as long as those $40 million don't go to our enemy."

It should be noted by the Swedish government that Mr. Bowers' word is as solid as steel. In March 1966, when he learned that ships of foreign lines were supplying North Viet Nam, he struck ship after ship of the lines which put into New York—Cunard, the French line, the Norwegian line, right on down. He held them until their top officials came down to the docks and pledged that no craft of their fleet ever would serve Ho Chi Minh.

They've kept their word. The Swedish government and merchant princes in that kingdom can count on Johnny Bowers and others in America keeping their word.

Unlike Prime Minister Palme, they hate dictatorships—Communist or any other brand.

There will be job action if Sweden breaks the word its emissaries have been giving here. As Mao would say—they believe that a friend of my enemy is my enemy. That little red book can work two ways.

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Strong Warnings About That Soviet Space Platform

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Much as I prefer to write my own prose, the Soviet military thrust into outer space is best documented by warriors and scientists. Concerned readers would be serving national interests by sending these clips to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who needs popular backing against the peace-mongers.

• Premier Khrushchev declared that the "space ships" of Gagarin and Tipov could carry nuclear weapons to "any point on the globe."—1961.

• "The Soviet Union is forced to accept the necessity of studying military operations utilizing out-space means." —*Red Star,* March 1962.

• The use of outer space vehicles to strengthen Soviet defenses "is considered essential in Soviet military strategy."—Marshal Sokolovosky's book, *Military Strategy,* 1962.

• Rockets can be launched from satellites "at any desirable time and at any point of the satellites' trajectory, on command from earth."—Marshal Biryuzov, head of USSR General Staff by Moscow Radio, February 1963.

• "The Russians. . .persistently maintained that their nuclear research programme was devoted to peaceful purposes right up to the moment when it produced weapons."—*The Economist* (London) 1961.

• The current (1963) Cosmos series of Soviet heavy satellites is to be a program of directly militarily oriented space development.—F. J. Krieger, U.S. authority on USSR space programs, a prediction of 1963.

• Orbital or sub-orbital aircraft, with a variable-wing design, riding the head of ballistic missiles, capable of hypersonic speed (greater than six times the speed of sound) and able to circle the earth several times, predicted by Soviet research.—Statement by Mikoyan, famed Soviet aircraft designer, 1963.

• ". . .the not too-distant future (from 1963) offers the prospect of giant, Soviet space stations in near-earth and then in more distant orbits. . . .The offensive and defensive weapons available to such vehicles may be nuclear or perhaps of the radiation type (i.e., "death rays") capable of destroying select targets instantaneously and from great distances." —Dr. Robert A. Kilmarx, U.S. Defense Department, 1963.

• "Dear Mr. Alexander: I regret that I have not been able to find more recent published articles of mine on the Soviet space program. McNamara stood me down on public releases for some time. . . .[The Soviets] flag their intent, and we refuse to believe."—Personal letter from Dr. Kilmarx, dated Oct. 17, 1969.

• The Air Force Research and Development chief warned the House Space Committee (1963) that the Soviet Union could conceivably orbit a nuclear warhead without the United States knowing it.—News source, 1963.

• The Soviets have made a prior legal case for space warfare, regardless of treaties. "During 1962 the first indications appeared that Soviet space law was developing into an instrument to support the shift of offensive from the political into the military realm."—Robert Crane in the *American Journal of International Law.* (1963)

• ". . .it by no means follows that it is forbidden to use this space for striking, through it or with its aid, a retaliatory blow at the aggressor in the course of legitimate self-defense." —By the executive secretary, Space Law Commission, Soviet Academy of Sciences. August 1962.

Despite all this documentary evidence, and much more, the official attitude in Washington is to play down last month's launching of the Russian platform-construction vehicles, Soyuz 6, 7 and 8. But the warnings against a Pearl Harbor-type space-strike have been coming to us for several years.

". . .we must watch our own and the Soviets' space programs carefully. . . . For it is here [in space] that one of us, probably, will find the key to strategic superiority of the 1970s."—Gen. W. F. McKee, Air Force, vice chief-of-staff, 1963.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Theodore B. Taylor, a leading authority on military nuclear technology, was till 1962 a top designer of Project Orion, a nuclear-powered space-cruiser which probably would have made us the supreme power of the century.

Just as this Nuclear Space Propulsion Project (its official designation) became "do-able," in Dr. Taylor's word, it was cancelled. Construction was halted. The work-staff of scientists and engineers was disbanded. Theirs not to reason why. But the cancellation was a concession by President Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara to Premier Khrushchev in order to get the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and further disarmament pacts agreed to by Russia.

Now comes the recent launching of Soyuz 6, 7 and 8. These craft are the hod-carriers for the building of a Soviet space platform, an enemy flanking movement which ought to give goose-flesh to Americans. It doesn't because most officials here in Washington dismiss Soyuz as jerry-built gadgetry for innocent little purposes like looking for fish and forest fires.

Dr. Ted Taylor, however, is one among several non-government savants who're willing to talk about the military potentials of this orbiting Red vantage-position.

"It allows the Soviet crew," he says, "to see half the world at a glance. It is not just surveillance by photography. The manned platform would allow the highly trained crew members to detect any earth-activity that puts off a 'signature.' This includes missile locations, missile testing and radar systems. The more that a space platform can be manned, the better its performance will be."

Taylor went on to discuss the military capability of a space platform manned by experienced technicians. These observers can follow the flight of their own country's missiles. They can exert "terminal fire control" over these nuclear-loaded artillery shells. That is, the Communist crew on the space command post can steer the Red missiles "to the target within an accuracy of 10 or 20 feet." The ABM Safeguard sites which we are currently constructing would not only be pin-pointed as to location, but their radars could be "jammed" from the Soviet space vessel.

I had been told by the U.S. military and space agencies that the Soviet platform would be too "vulnerable" for military utility. But I got a different estimate from Dr. Taylor. He agreed that such an enemy platform could be shot down either by nukes, or by non-nuclear explosions in space, provided we could draw a bead on it.

But the platform could be rendered invisible by decoys which, although traceable from earth, are "indistinguishable weightwise" from the desired target.

It is well to note here that while U.S. legislators and street mobs are yammering for warfare-into-welfare "priorities," the Soviet Union takes the opposite route. The Soviet gross national product has fallen in recent years because investment funds and scarce materials have been channeled into military-space requirements.

Writing in *Current History* as long ago as October 1963, Dr. Robert Kilmarx of the Defense Department pointed out that Russian space-weapons are chosen "to include political values. . . .The Soviets are primarily interested in providing a 'back-drop' of military power to support a forward political policy. . . ."

The Russians' space platform is, if nothing else, a powerful blackmail instrument. They can afford it. We can hardly affort not to counter it.

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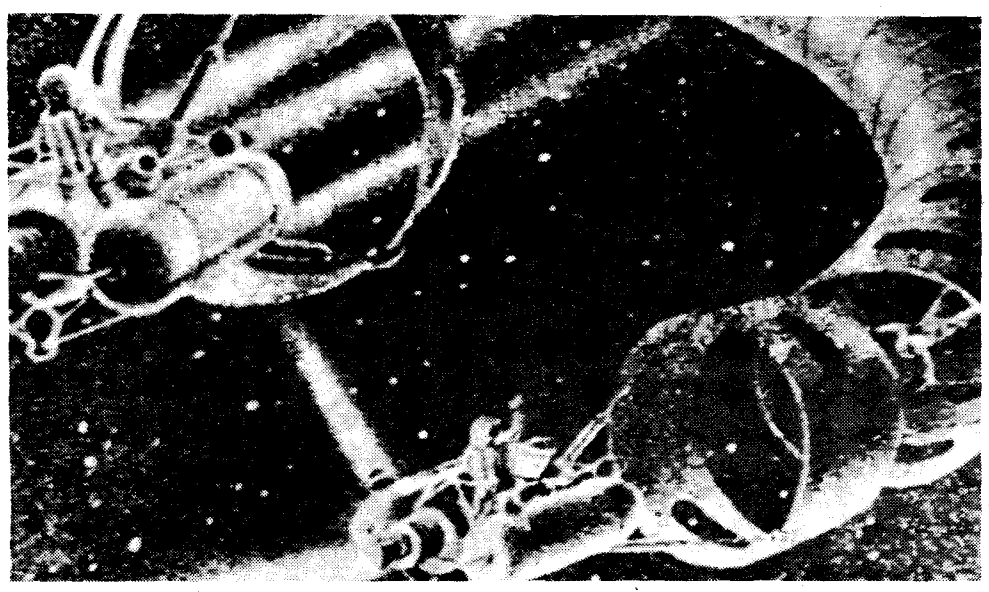

A Soviet rendition of the recent space platform under construction. Columnist Alexander discusses the military potential of such a station and points out that the United States lags in this aspect of the space race.

Too Lazy to Work

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Something happened early last month in St. Louis, Mo., that should be of interest to every taxpaying American who is tired of seeing the money he worked for going to support those who are too lazy to work.

Yes, we said lazy, and we think the St. Louis incident proves it.

Diversified Metals Corp., a St. Louis firm, tired of hearing complaints from people who said they couldn't find a job, were trapped on welfare or gave other excuses, ran blockbuster ads in six St. Louis newspapers offering jobs, mostly to the unskilled. The jobs paid from $100 to $150 a week.

Only 141 persons, 76 white and 65 Negro, applied. Of these many refused to accept employment, saying they wanted more money even for unskilled work, didn't want to work nights or weren't seriously looking for jobs. Only 38 finally went on the payroll. Twenty-seven other persons were given jobs but failed to show up for work, or worked for a day or two and then quit.

Even persons who had police records were not eliminated from employment unless they had been convicted for burglary, larceny or theft. "Diversified will hire persons who have been convicted of other major crimes, even murder, if it is determined that the person has been rehabilitated and can take his place in society as a useful citizen," a company spokesman said. "We still have openings and are hiring."

This proves there are those too lazy to work. As long as they are encouraged welfare costs will continue to rise.

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LITERATURE

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Bolivian Oil Seizure

By REP. FLETCHER THOMPSON (R.-Ga.)

The news coming out of Bolivia which indicated that the property of Gulf Oil Co. is being seized is a further indication of the continued deterioration of American prestige throughout the world.

According to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Otto E. Passman (D.-La.), foreign aid has cost America more than $175 billion since 1946. And yet we allow countries such as Bolivia to seize American property.

I have written the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and have asked that consideration be given to including a clause in the foreign aid bill which would require the immediate cessation of all American aid and loans to any country which seizes American property unless they have first made adequate compensation. The mere promise that at some indeterminable future date compensation would be made would not satisfy this requirement of law.

It is time that we stood up on our feet and told the nations of the world that we are not going to have our citizens kicked about and then continue to take taxpayers' money and give to these nations because of a device which holds out hope of payment for property seized.

'Medicare' for Royalty

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

As the war in Viet Nam drags on and on and our wounded men are returned to the United States, space in military hospitals is at a premium. Perhaps readers will understand my disgust, therefore, when I learned that for a period of 18 days, from October 6 to October 24, Queen Homaira, of Afghanistan, lived in royal splendor in a 17th-floor suite in Bethesda Naval Hospital—compliments of the American taxpayers. Apparently her only ailment was a broken wrist. Occupying other rooms during her stay were a lady-in-waiting and a servant. Also, it is reported that the hospital's parking lot was clogged each day by automobiles bringing visitors to see the queen, including a minister of her court, a physician, various servants and a daughter. When asked who was paying the hospital bill, a nervous State Department official said, "I couldn't comment on that." But an Afghan spokesman reported that "the State Department is arranging everything."

Taiwan's Aid Example

By REP. ELIGIO DE LA GARZA (D.-Tex.)

The United States extended a helping hand to the Republic of China after its government was forced off the Chinese mainland by Communist forces 20 years ago. The assistance paid off. In a few short years the Republic of China became self-sustaining and now it is extending help to other nations.

In 1960, a year in which no less than 17 African countries achieved independence, the government of the Republic of China decided to strengthen its friendly relations with these newly independent countries. Considering the similarities in climatic conditions and the stage of economic development between Taiwan and most of the African countries, the Chinese government felt that the valuable experience China had acquired in Taiwan in her rapid agricultural development might be of use to the African people.

Accordingly, a technical cooperation program for Africa in the field of agriculture was conceived. In November 1961 the Chinese government sent to Liberia its first farming demonstration team following the signing of a technical cooperative agreement between the two countries. Since then additional agricultural teams have been dispatched to all the newly independent African nations.

Responsible personnel of the cooperating countries have visited Taiwan to observe its agricultural development and the methods employed to increase farm production.

Following the dispatch of agricultural specialists on survey teams to determine the needs of the countries concerned, farming demonstration missions and agricultural technical missions were sent to the cooperating countries. Assistance has been given in helping to set a general pattern for the development of a sound rural economy so that the host country can carry on future development on its own.

This continuing effort by the Republic of China deserves high praise. In these African countries the key to the improvement of the economy and to raising the standard of living of the people lies in increased agricultural production. It is gratifying to know that the Republic of China for the last decade has thrown its energies and knowledge into extending precisely the kind of assistance the African peoples most need. We should cooperate with them in this endeavor and in everything which strengthens our friendship and solidarity.

Agnew's Forthrightness

By REP. WALTER FLOWERS (D.-Ala.)

Vice President Agnew has spoken out in criticism of the leadership and objectives of the Viet Nam Moratorium Day Committee and further movements of this kind, and it was not unexpected that this would aggravate those of whom he spoke. Some members of the news media and other supporters of the October 15 demonstrations now cry "foul" and "shame" and attempt to deride and ridicule him and his position. I would remind these people that less than one per cent—by even the most liberal estimate—of the citizens of our great nation have participated in these demonstrations of dissent which are dividing us. The vast and overwhelming majority at least are willing to support our government. It would seem to me that by all reasonable standards, these so-called demonstrations should be directed at the Communists and not at our own government. I would take this opportunity then to commend Vice President Agnew for expressing his convictions in the forthright manner that he has, and I assure him that there are many of us who share those same feelings. It is a source of encouragement to me that someone in the high office of vice president of the United States will stand up to "tell it like it really is" for all to hear.

Classified Information Bared in Senate Debates

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)

Looking back to the debate on the $20-billion, 1970 military procurement authorization bill, I would like to mention something which has caused me deep concern in the past six or seven weeks.

The fact is that the procurement debate revealed to our enemies vast amounts of classified information they could not have obtained otherwise. . . .

It is not my desire to bring into question the right of any senator to challenge any item in any bill on the floor of the Senate. . . . However, it must be recognized that in the six weeks the military procurement bill has been debated item by item, information on weapons systems vital to our defense has been spread across the public record for all to see.

During this debate the thought often occurred to me that our enemies would have been required to pay millions to espionage agents for the information revealed in a copy of the *Congressional Record* which sells for a few cents. It is not hard to imagine the excitement of Communist military leaders around the world as their interpreters pore over the *Congressional Record* and extract information vital to their development of an effective strategy against us. Can you imagine the copies of the *Congressional Record* which have been shipped to Russia, China, Cuba and other unfriendly countries in the last month?

The opponents of these various weapons systems are not the only ones who have spilled our "military beans," so to speak, but those of us trying to defend these systems have also been forced to reveal classified data, knowingly and unknowingly, in an effort to preserve the strength of our military establishment.

Our entire military strategy and concepts have been enumerated in full. We have had to talk about the "2 and ½" concept and justify it, we have had to talk about our balance of deterrence, our commitments abroad, our strategy of attack, the strength of our Navy, the shortage of submarines, the approaching weakness of our manned bombers, the successes and failures of our antiballistic missiles, the characteristics of our new tank, the naval strategy involving our aircraft carrier forces, the approaching obsolescence of our Air Forces, the strategic concepts upon which the C-5A is based, and so on.

On two systems our debate has been particularly revealing, the ABM and the MBT-70.

In the lengthy debate on the ABM we precisely pinpointed the location of our planned defensive missiles, we discussed their capabilities and their weaknesses, we talked about the multiple independent re-entry vehicle techniques, the size and power of our warheads, the number and range of our ABMs, the dispersion of our Sprints and Spartans, the expected points of interception, the problems with chaff and other countermeasures, and the strength and failures of the radars which control and guide these defensive missiles. This debate also laid bare the strength of our ICBMs, our Polaris and Poseidon forces, and the present makeup of our strategic bomber squadrons.

Furthermore, we revealed to a large degree exactly what we know and what we do not know about the military strength and plans of the Russians and the Chinese. Any schoolboy could plan the defense of his fort better if he knows how many slingshots, rubber guns, and dirt balls his opponents have prepared to use against him.

Regarding our revolutionary new tank, the MBT-70, we were forced to reveal its particular characteristics in an effort to justify its continued development. This being a joint project with West Germany, our allies must be in a state of shock over the fact we have unveiled to a potential enemy all the strengths and weaknesses of a vehicle in which they might some day have to place their young men and commit to a battlefield. It is likely the MBT-70 will be the last joint development project any nation will ever undertake with America, the land of open discussion.

I do not know what the answer is, but I hope it is something other that what we have just been through. All of these weapons systems have been reviewed and discussed at length in executive sessions of the Armed Services Committees of both the House and the Senate. In the past, certain classified hearings and reports of the committee have been available for members of the Senate to examine if they wished.

It is not my suggestion that the members of the Senate give unqualified support to the recommendations of the Senate Armed Services Committee. This committee has 18 members but we are not infallible, nor is the Defense Department, the President, the Bureau of the Budget, or any group involved in the defense of this nation. Still, there must be a better way to get at these issues and deal with them in an effective way which will serve the best interest of all concerned.

This must be accomplished with the recognition that more secret data vital to the survival of this country is heard by the Armed Services Committee than goes before all other congressional committees combined.

This problem is complicated by the fact that our enemies in this world operate in closed societies where the representatives of their people are more the servants of a powerful elite than the masters as in our country.

Discussions of their military problems never reach the public ear or printed word and, therefore, they have an advantage because of the oppressive nature of the political systems under which they operate. While we cannot do anything about their system, it does seem that some thought should be given to finding adequate methods to provide the necessary reviews and debates of our own military problems without the exposure which has just resulted in the Senate.

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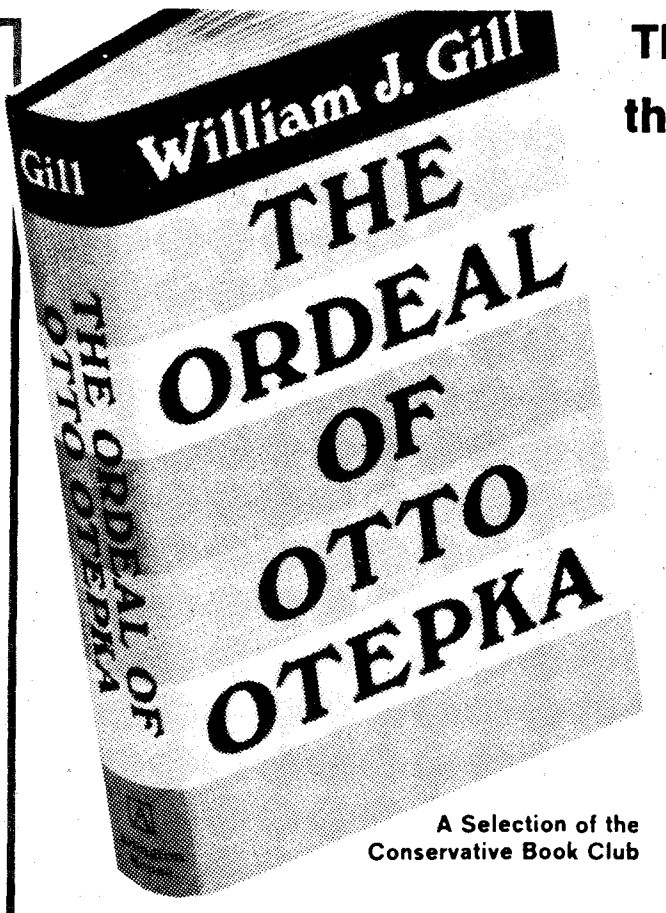
William Gill's Revelations About the State Dept. Are More Than History. Many of These Men Are Still There!

- Dean Rusk and Bobby Kennedy order Otepka to issue a top-secret clearance to a prominent security risk.
- Richard Nixon introduces a bill in 1951 that would have saved Otepka. But the bill dies in committee.
- Dean Acheson and Nelson Rockefeller clear the notorious John Stewart Service.
- The lengths to which John Kennedy went to placate Liberal fears that he was "soft on McCarthyism."
- Rusk's little-known role in the fall of China, and in keeping our hands tied in Korea.
- Distortions in Rusk's testimony over his relationship with the Communist-run IPR.
- The Rostow plan for surrendering U.S. sovereignty. Other JFK advisors who agreed.
- Dr. Jerome Weisner promises Soviet scientists to fight against any ABM system.
- State plays the numbers game to hide massive cuts in the security office.
- "Channels" defeat J. Edgar Hoover — and another nation falls to the Communists.
- Who was the mysterious Senor Montenegro? Why did the President stick his neck out for him?
- The gay Undersecretary of State who, against his deepest desires, unintentionally helps install Batista as Cuba's strongman.
- Rusk signs 152 security waivers in his first 14 months when only five had been issued in eight years under Eisenhower — and two of those five backfired.
- Can the *New York Times'* vendetta against Otto Otepka be explained solely in terms of its inveterate anti-anti-Communism? No, says Senator Strom Thurmond, since the name of "one of the principals in the Otepka case is printed at the top of the newspaper's masthead." That name — and its connection with the case — is revealed in this book.
- A rare pro-security decision from the Supreme Court subverted by a weird coterie of State and Justice Department lawyers.
- The prominent New Frontier official who asked Otepka: "What are the chances of getting Alger Hiss back into government?"
- Massive Soviet penetration of our intelligence agencies: the ominous evidence.
- Important defector from Poland is foiled in his attempt to contact the FBI — the one U.S. agency he knew was free of Soviet penetration.
- Three top American scientists, each with access to highly classified material, identified as KGB agents.
- Did the sack of Otepka lead, obliquely, to the assassination of President Kennedy?
- The strange twists and turns of Senator Thomas Dodd: were they partially explained when his unethical practices were brought to light?
- Evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of KGB.
- High White House staffer learns of Pueblo seizure, keeps the President in the dark for hours. (This same man had been refused a security clearance by Otepka.)
- State employee first corroborates Otepka's statements, then changes his mind — after an "accident."
- The promise from Senators Goldwater, Thurmond and Dirksen that persuaded Otepka to take the SACB appointment.



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by William J. Gill

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